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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 45 2 p.m. 63 Humidity 63

February 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 51 2 p.m. 56 Humidity 70 67

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.10.

7583 日九十月一

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE RUTHLESSNESS.

SWEDEN DEFINITELY DECLINES TO SUPPORT AMERICA.

AMERICAN ANTI-WAR MEETING BROKEN UP.

London, February 8.
In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon detailed the steps which are being taken to combat submarine warfare and said:—"We are multiplying our destroyers to escort ships and to act as a screen. We are arming our merchantmen and are developing inventions to discover and destroy submarines. In addition, we are protecting neutrals by organising sea lanes of safety, and we are building new ships at an accelerated rate." He warned them that far greater restrictions on unessential imports would be imposed.

Continuing, Lord Curzon emphasised the necessity of economising food and increasing the home production, and of making the War Loan a success. We were now approaching the supreme and terrible times of the war. Possibly in the coming months the enemy would attempt to surpass previous atrocities. We must use every resource to beat him. Our leaders must be courageous, prompt and resolute; otherwise, better men would have to replace them.

American Liners Postpone Sailings.

London, February 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the American Line has indefinitely postponed the sailings of the liners St. Louis and St. Paul, as the State Department has refused to advise the Company whether the ships can enter the German war zones. The State Department, however, points out that neutral vessels are entitled to arm in self-defence, and that American ships have the right to traverse any part of the high seas.

The postponement of the sailings is sharply criticized in the Press, which says it is equivalent to an admission of a German blockade of American ports, but the fact that the American Line is seeking for men of experience in handling guns is regarded as indicating that the St. Louis will be sent into the war zone with instructions to defend herself.

A Bombing Plot?

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that two hundred firemen, interned on a German liner, were arrested while hiding on an American Line pier. It is believed a plot was on foot to bomb the liners.

Safe Conduct for Count Bernstorff.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Great Britain and France have granted safe conduct to Count Bernstorff and his staff.

A Request to Germany.

London, February 9.
The Scandinavian Line, according to Reuter's correspondent at New York, announces that Germany has been asked to ensure the safe passage of Count Bernstorff and party.

A British Warning.

London, February 9.
Reuter announces that the Government warned Washington, when notifying that safe conduct would be given to Count Bernstorff, that Britain will not be responsible for any harm arising "from concrete results of German disregard of international law."

Valuable Help for America.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that nineteen aeroplane factories have promised to turn out two hundred aeroplanes weekly for the Government.
The National Association of Wool Manufacturers has placed its entire output, valued at a hundred million sterling, at the disposal of the Government.

Withdrawal of German Capital from America.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that German capital is being withdrawn from American banks and is being transferred to Argentina, which is announced to be maintaining strict neutrality.

Patriotic Americans.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that an anti-war meeting at Colorado was broken up by flag-waving patriots. Many were injured.

Spanish Wireless Stations.

London, February 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, a Decree has been issued that all places with wireless stations in Spain will be placed under Government control.

German Wireless Station Discovered.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro states that a German wireless station has been discovered at Niteroi.

Uruguay's Protest.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Monte Video states that the Government has replied to the German Note, rejecting the doctrine of unrestricted submarine warfare.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE RUTHLESSNESS.

Sweden's Definite Refusal.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that Sweden's reply to President Wilson emphasises that she has consistently observed neutrality, and regrets that the United States has not adhered to the proposals of Sweden, which led the Scandinavian Kingdom to adopt a system of common measures towards belligerents with a view to maintaining international law. The method now chosen by the United States to shorten the war is absolutely opposed to the policy of neutrality which has been followed by Sweden, who is indisposed to change her policy.

Precautions Against German Plots.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that, despite the German-Americans' loud protestations of loyalty to the United States, the Federal authorities are taking the most rigid precautions against plots and conspiracies.

Many important institutions are dismissing Teutonic employees. All the six-inch guns at West Point are being shipped to New York to protect the city.

German-Americans' Promise.

London, February 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Philadelphia states that the delegates of twenty-eight States, representing three million German-Americans, have pledged their loyalty to the United States. They have endorsed President Wilson's action and have promised to raise German-American regiments in the event of war.

Belgian Relief Ships Sunk.

London, February 8.
Belgian relief is paralysed owing to two relief ships being sunk—the Euphrates, prior to the German announcement, with nearly all the crew lost; and the Latakrause, after January 31, with one survivor out of twenty-five.

Both were clearly marked and provided with safe conducts.

More Sinkings.

London, February 8.
The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—Axel, Corsican Prince, Crown Point, Saint Ninian, Saxo Briton, and Vestra (British), Fernesio (Spanish), four British small craft, and one of each of Norwegian and Peruvian sailing ships. The total tonnage sunk amounts to 20,000 tons.

Further Frightfulness.

London, February 9.
The Captain of the sunken Norwegian steamer Ida states that a submarine shelled the vessel without warning ceaselessly till she sank. The Chief Officer and the steward were killed. The British steamer Crown Point has been sunk. The Captain and Chief Engineer were taken prisoner. Five of the crew were killed and two injured.

Why is Mr. Gerard Detained?

London, February 9.
A Washington message says that the State Department has asked Germany, through Switzerland, why Mr. Gerard is detained in Berlin.

Another Liner Sunk.

London, February 9.
Twenty-five of the crew of the sunken Johnstone liner Vedamore have been lost.

A Flash in the Pan.

London, February 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, Admiral La Caze, Minister of Marine, interviewed by an Associated Press representative, confirmed the views of experts that there would probably be a month or two of active submarine warfare, then a period of relative inactivity, owing to heavy enemy losses.

The "California" Children.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Philadelphia says that two of the lost children of the California were born in America and were regarded as Americans though they were of British parentage.

ALLIES' HOPES.

To End War Before the Summer.

London, February 8.
Mr. Hodge, Minister of Labour, speaking at Waltham, said that the recent Allied Conference had determined to do their utmost to terminate the war by the end of the summer. It would not be long before every British merchantman would be armed.

Labour's Support.

London, February 8.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labour Party, joined in Mr. Asquith's plea for national unity. Labour, he said, would do its utmost to further the nation's cause if it were consulted in war measures.

THREAT TO SEIZE U. S. RAILWAYS.

London, February 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, President Wilson has threatened to seize eighteen railroads unless the Chicago switchmen withdraw the threat to strike.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE MESOPOTAMIA SUCCESSES.

Significance of Recent Progress.

London, February 8.
Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, declared there had been a vast improvement in every respect in Mesopotamia, with the result that there was a wonderful recovery in the spirits of the forces. Letters which he had received from officers in Mesopotamia all expressed confidence, and specially praised the wonderful endurance and constancy of the Indian troops under the most difficult conditions. This improvement had been reflected in the character of the results of the recent military operations, and the force was now able to threaten very seriously the main front of the enemy on the left bank of the river. Although operating in a secondary theatre, the force was playing far from an unimportant part in the world-wide campaign, in killing large numbers of the enemy and upholding very considerable forces of the Turkish Army, thereby easing the positions of Russia and ourselves in the Caucasus and Persia, also in retaining positions of great strategic importance, and in putting an effective extinguisher on the Pan-German dreams of a great Teutonic dominion extending from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf. Lastly, they were preparing for future eventualities.

Mr. Boner Law says the successes attending the intensive operation of the past few weeks in Mesopotamia had been achieved despite large enemy reinforcements, whose despatch had the great military advantage of weakening the forces which will be opposed to the Russians when the time for movement comes. He says that General Maude estimates that the enemy's killed to the 3rd inst. totalled 2,630, while our losses were slight. The mistakes of the past had been repaired, and there were no complaints about supplies. Traffic up the Tigris in January was almost double what it was in July. The success attending the expedition, and the knowledge that it was well cared for, had had a most splendid effect on the troops, who were showing a spirit of which we had reason to be proud. General Maude, who himself deserves congratulations for work done, reports that the stubborn determination and fighting spirit of the troops, and the complete co-operation of all arms, are superb.

THE FOOD PROBLEM IN HOLLAND.

London, February 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that queues of women are to be seen outside food shops in the poor quarter of the city.

RUSSIAN GENERAL KILLED.

London, February 9.
A Russian official message says:—In the region of Manoiava, General Kardinalovskii was killed by a rifle bullet. The enemy bombarded Siandialav with twelve-inch guns.

WAR LOAN INVESTMENTS.

London, February 9.
The Corporations of Cardiff, Swansea and Glasgow have invested £8,000,000, £3,100,000, and £2,000,000, respectively in the War Loan.
The Sun Insurance Company has invested £3,200,000 and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway £200,000.
The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity Trustees have invested £604,500 in the War Loan.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Attack Completely Fails.

London, February 9.
A French communiqué says:—An enemy attack in the region of Vaux les Palmeix, east of the Meuse, completely failed. There was violent artillery firing in the Woevre. German aeroplanes bombed Danikirk and Frouard regions, four people being killed and four injured.

German Admissions.

London, February 8.
A German official wireless message says:—We repulsed an English attack near Berre. We lost ground near Baillécourt. The English attacked north of St. Pierre Vaast wood and retained a small front. During January we lost thirty-four aeroplanes, the Anglo-French and Russians losing fifty-five.

Preparing for the Coming Retreat?

London, February 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Les Nouvelles states that the Germans are building new railways in the Liege region towards the Rhine.

THE INDIAN HIDE TRADE.

London, February 8.
Times understands that the tanners of the United Kingdom are strongly in favour of developing the trade in Indian "dead" hides. They are prepared to spend much in erecting a plant provided measures are adopted to remove the German taint from the business in India, and to prevent the possibility of the Germans recovering their control of Indian dealers after the war. They also propose a substantial duty on exports to prevent enemy countries.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WAY OF THE HUN.

Nurse's "Horrible Picture."

Extraordinary disclosures of German bareness and brutality are made by a Russian Red Cross nurse, who has just returned from imprisonment in Germany, says a Petrograd message to the Central News. The nurse was one of several captured near Lake Narotch in April last and taken to the German headquarters. Afterwards they were shown the Russian wounded.

"It was a horrible picture," the nurse states. "In a wooden shed on the bare ground, which was covered only with sawdust, there were regular rows of our wounded, and amongst them were several men who had died from their injuries. We told the German doctor that it was impossible for us to work amongst this dirty sawdust, but he shrugged his shoulders impatiently and remarked: 'Soldiers do not need antiseptics; besides, we are at war.' Toward evening we obtained permission to bandage the wounded in a tent which had been set apart for German wounded.

"In one of the field hospitals our wounded were lying and dying without assistance. Some of them had been undressed for four days, and even simple wounds resulted in gangrene and death. Complicated fractures of the legs and feet were treated by tying two sticks over the wounded men's boots. In this manner those who remained alive were taken to Vilna or Kyvno.

"Subsequently we were taken to a concentration camp in Germany.

"Here there was a hospital for 2,000 men. Outwardly there was great cleanliness and order, but inside there was a chaotic condition of affairs. The bandaging material supplied to us was terribly dirty. After a time my sister and I were accused of conducting an anti-German agitation, and we were transferred to a camp for civil prisoners, our Red Cross badges being torn from our dresses.

"Here both food and accommodation were dreadful. We had a wooden bed with a dirty bag filled with sawdust and a thin counterpane, but no linen. My sister was seized with erysipelas owing to the filthy surroundings.

"When, tired of idleness, we asked to be allowed to work in the camp hospital for Russian wounded the commandant adopted a Napoleonic attitude, crossed his arms over his chest, stared at us from head to foot, and remarked, 'Ah, I understand: you wish to go to men.' In face of this insulting remark, there was nothing for us but to leave the room."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building.—Foundation stonelaying at 2.30 p.m.
H.K. Police Reserve.—Inspection and concert.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, February 17.
Hongkong Hotel.—Shareholders meeting at noon.
Saturday, February 24.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.—Shareholders meeting at noon.
Monday, February 26.
Rice Meeting.—First Day.
Tuesday, February 27.
Rice Meeting.—Second Day.
Wednesday, February 28.
Rice Meeting.—Third Day.
Saturday, March 2.
Rice Meeting.—"Of Day."

NOTICES.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese Language are requested to write, care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

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Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 4th Edn.

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We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try in our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies, Prawn Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 6 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every description.

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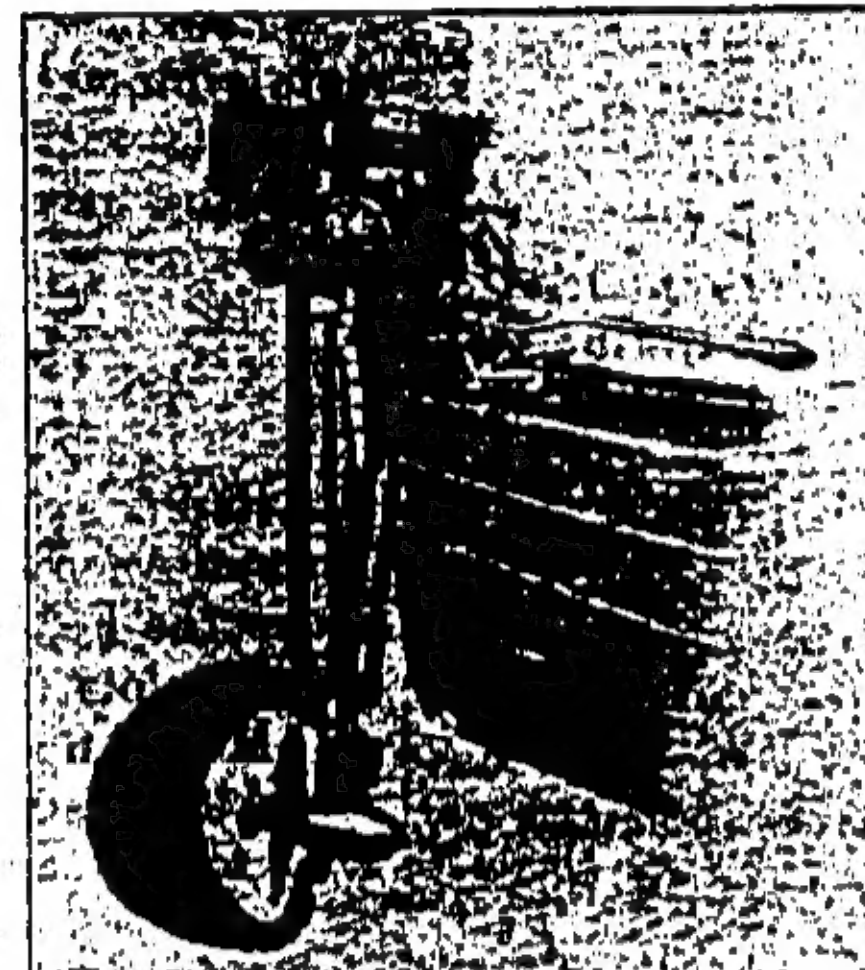
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GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Lyttelton's Farewell.

Dr. Lyttelton, who retired from the headmastership of Eton on December 20, has been presented with a silver casket containing two cheques subscribed to by the present students and Old Etonians, who came under Dr. Lyttelton's headmastership, many of whom are now fighting at the front, while some are prisoners of war in Germany. Dr. Lyttelton said he should value the gift to his dying day as a tribute of affection from the school they all loved so well.

Bank of Communications.

It is reported that the proceeds of the recent Japanese Loan of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of redeeming the specie payment of the Chiochiung notes, will first be portioned out amongst the branches of the said Bank in various provinces, where the note is small; and at the same time the specie payment in the Capital will be restricted to ten-dollar and other small denominations. Specie payment will probably commence from the 1st March.

Distributing Seed Potatoes.

Arrangements have been made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the Treasury, to finance a scheme for the distribution of seed potatoes at Home. The President has invited the County War Agricultural Committees to request borough and urban councils and parish councils to ascertain what quantity of seed potatoes is required in each village and to collect cash with orders and to distribute seed. It is proposed that arrangements should be made to deliver the potatoes at convenient distributing centres in low bags. Not more than 50wt. may be supplied to each grower, and the range of varieties will necessarily be limited.

German Prisoners in Osaka.

It is reported, says the Japan Chronicle, that the German prisoners of war interned in the camp at Osaka will shortly be removed to the buildings of the military quarantining station at Nishinomiya. The present quarters in which they are interned were lent to the Army by the Osaka Municipality. The site was originally reserved for the construction of a hospital for infectious diseases, and the municipal authorities now intend to begin building, in view of the prevalence of epidemics. It is said that the prisoners of war will be removed to the new camp in Hiroshima towards the end of the present month, and transferred to the charge of the Hiroshima Division.

A Formosan Adventure.

The thirty Japanese and native policemen, who had been besieged by a large number of aborigines at their station at Tondashin, in Formosa, have been successfully relieved just a week after the siege began. As it was known that they had only water enough to last them for a week it became imperative for the rescue parties to reach the besieged as quickly as possible. The Yama-shita contingent first captured a height commanding the position of the hostile force, bombarded it with mortars, and then made a bayonet charge, scattering the aborigines. Thus communication with the besieged was effectively established on the afternoon of the 13th instant. The supplies of food and water at the station had been practically exhausted.

Prosperous America.

The remarkable prosperity of the United States, created by the war, is shown by the income-tax returns for the year ended June 30th last. The receipts from individual income-tax payers aggregate \$13,638,718, compared with \$8,207,232 in the previous year. Receipts from corporation income-tax were \$11,398,731, as against \$7,831,119 in the previous year. The returns show that taxes paid by persons with an income of over \$200,000 per annum had doubled in the past year. There are 120 persons in the United States with incomes of \$200,000 or over, and 3,824 persons with incomes of \$200,000 or over.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Parsee's Marital Trials.

Musserwanjee Pestonjee Arde-
sir Wadia, a Parsee, has been
granted a decree nisi in the Lon-
don Divorce Court because of the
misconduct of his wife, formerly
of the Gaiety Theatre, with an
actor who called himself "Sir
Mark Anton," but was said to be
an Austrian named Plapart, now
dead.

One Year for Clifford Allen.

Clifford Allen, chairman of the
No-Conscription Fellowship, has
been sentenced by court-martial at
Newhaven to one year's im-
prisonment with hard labour for
refusing to accept his sentence.
In company with three other con-
scientious objectors he has been taken
to Maidstone Prison.

Col. Henry Denison's Affairs.

At the Bankruptcy Court re-
cently a sitting was appointed for
the public examination of Colonel
Henry Denison, whose statement
of affairs disclosed liabilities
£71,108, of which £10,843 are ex-
pected to rank, and estimated net
assets £3,582. The Official Re-
ceiver said that all the debts had
been paid in full, and an appli-
cation was pending to rescind the
receiving order. His Honour
thereupon formally adjourned the
examination.

Objectors in the Schools.

The L.C.C. Education Com-
mittee has been asked to sanction
a recommendation not to employ
in the schools during the war
conscientious objectors who are
undertaking non-combatant ser-
vice or work of national im-
portance, and to give a month's
notice that they will not be
employed during the war to
teachers who, after appealing on
conscientious grounds, have been
found unfit for general service.

Irishmen and Whisky.

When charged at the Guild-
hall with being inebriated drunk
in the City, an agent of Dublin,
said he was suffering from a bad
cold and influenza, and had had
only three drops of whisky that
night. "I am an Irishman," he
added, "and I don't think three
glasses of whisky would make
any Irishman drunk" (laughter).
Mr. Alderman Dumoney (sotto
voce): I don't think it would
(laughter). A policeman said
that when he asked defendant
where he lived he pointed to the
G.P.O. (laughter). Defendant
was ordered to pay 5s.

Ministry of Communications
Income for 1916.

The Chinese Ministry of Com-
munications has just submitted
to the Government a report of the
profits made in various enter-
prises under its supervision and
control for the year 1916. It is
stated that the total profit made
in the Railway, Telegraph and
Postal Services amounts to a sum
of \$17,840,000, of which the pro-
fit of the Railway office amounts
to \$12,870,000, and that of the
Telegraph Administration is
\$4,850,000. The receipts of the
Postal Service for 1916 were more
than sufficient to cover expendi-
ture, and were much better than
the receipts of the previous year.

Women on the Land.

The fact that, as stated by the
Board of Trade Gazette, nearly
140,000 women have been regis-
tered after completing 30 days'
service on the land, is evidence
enough that there is, or has been,
insufficient labour in our oldest
and greatest industry. No doubt
there have been various difficul-
ties to overcome, but this seems
to have been accomplished at any
rate to the extent named. The
employment of German prison-
ers, military and civilian, might
have to surmount yet other and
perhaps greater obstacles, but
this is not a moment to shrink
from encountering them. So
long as the authorities recognise
that and act accordingly the
public will acquiesce. But any
shortcoming must expect short
shrill. — *Globe*.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICES.



Victor Records

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74447 Rosamunde Entr'acte. (Violin) M. Powell.
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88003 Faust-Salut Demeure. " E. Caruso.
88321 Minuet in C. (Pianoforte) Paderewski.
88556 La Procession. (Vocal) E. Caruso.
74257 Perpetuum Mobile. (Violin) Kubelik.
89052 Forza del Destino-Ivano Alvaro Part I Caruso-Amato.
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TWO MOORE STORIES.

Book which the Author Cannot
Understand.

Mr. George Moore, who is going
to pay his first visit to America
shortly, tells two good stories in
an Observer interview. An Ameri-
can publisher wishes to print a
"definite" edition of his work,
to include in it an early work,
"Mike Fletcher." Mr. Moore
objects. He says that it must be
one of the worst books ever writ-
ten, and that he can't for the life
of him understand anybody want-
ing to resurrect it.

"What is the book about?"
asked the interviewer.

"I don't know," came the un-
expected reply; "I can't con-
ceive! I can't re-write it for the
very reason that I can't discover
what it is about."

"It's a novel, I suppose?"
replied Mr. Moore, "but I person-
ally can't discover that it has any
subject or any merit whatsoever.
I must have written it in some fit
of mental aberration, and I cer-
tainly shall not sanction its
republication. I've delivered a
kind of ultimatum to the pub-
lisher. I've told him that I will
consent to his republishing 'Mike
Fletcher' if he will let me write
a preface to the new edition
showing how worthless it is. But
I hardly think he'll consent to
that."

The second story relates to
Henry James's obscurity.
"James and I," Mr. Moore said,
"we were once fellow-guests at a
certain country house. It was
while I was revising the proofs of
my 'Ave' in it I had written a
line that I feared, as I had put it,
might give offence to an old

friend. It was on the simplest
of subjects—about a Professor of
Trinity College, Dublin. I asked
James if he would write another
sentence for me with which to
replace it, and I shall never forget
the effect this request had upon
him. He rolled his eyes like a
man in convulsions. Then he
snatched the proof from me and
started for his room with it.
Finally he came down, having
composed a line and a half. It
looked profound, but what it
meant I had no idea.

"However, I put it in. When
my secretary came to type it, she
asked me if it was written cor-
rectly, as she could make no sense
of it! Later, when the book was
being set up, Heinemann, my
London publisher, came to me
with the proof containing that
sentence. 'Will you please tell
me what you mean by this?' said
he, 'Neither I nor my reader
can make out.' I told him
that I couldn't, and then explained
to him who had written it."

Tribunal Indignant.
Some time ago the Oberste
Tribunal protested against the
retention in a munitions works of
a man who entered the works the
day he was due to join the Army.
When further exemption was
refused by the Tribunal a letter
from the Ministry of Munitions
was received directing the Tri-
bunal to adopt a certain course
and give their decision publicly.
"We are asked to apologise for
doing our duty," said one of the
members at a meeting. "It is
ridiculous." The Tribunal decid-
ed merely to acknowledge the
receipt of the letter. The Chair-
man added they could not send
men with several children into
the Army when the military
allowed young men to enter mun-
itions works.

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Lane at rear. Apply.—Clark & Co.

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1916. Offices, 2nd Floor, St.
George's Building. Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO BE LET.—First class
FURNISHED ROOMS,
suitable for Single Men, or
Married Couples, with or without
board. Electric Light and Bells.
use of Telephone. Terms moder-
ate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T E.
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Buildings.
Houses in Clifton Gardens,
Conduit Road.
Houses in Broadwood & More-
ton Terraces.
Houses on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
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Co., Ltd.

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houses in Gordon Terrace
and Salisbury Avenue, and A
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ings, Kowloon.

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erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No 10, Seymour
Terrace Apply to—P. M.
N. da Silva 6, Des Vaux Road.

TO BE LET at the Peak,
furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace.
Apply.—H. E. Pollock, Prince's
Buildings.

TO LET.—Flats in "Ewo
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Apply Property Office, JAR-
DINE, MATHESON & CO.,
LTD.

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Apply Fairall & Co.

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AND MELLOW FLAVOUR WHICH
DELIGHTS THE CONNOISSEUR.VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| Imperial Bouquet per | 100 | \$5.30 |
| Crown Prince | 100 | 4.65 |
| " | 50 | 2.35 |
| " | 10 | .50 |
| Extra Fine (Grand Format) | 50 | 2.35 |
| Nectar | 50 | 2.35 |
| Yildiz | 25 | 1.10 |
| Club Size | 10 | .40 |
| Non Plus Ultra | 100 | 3.60 |
| " | 50 | 1.85 |
| " | 20 | .75 |
| Superline | 100 | 2.40 |
| " | 50 | 1.20 |

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PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Telephones: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917.

HONGKONG'S MAN-POWER COMMISSION.

Whether the decision of the Government to appoint a representative Commission for the purpose of considering the cases of young men anxious to go to the Front is a spontaneous act on its part, or whether it is the result of pressure brought to bear upon it from outside quarters, we do not pretend to say. But, whatever the facts may be, the announcement, which we publish elsewhere to-day, will, we are certain, be hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the public as a whole, and more especially by those who have long demanded the bringing into being of machinery by which the young men of the Colony shall know once and for all whether they can better serve the Empire here or in the trenches. The action has been long in coming—all too long, considering that the Straits and the F.M.S. have had their Tribunals for some time now—but it is something gained to be able to feel that there will no longer be cause for any young man in Hongkong to be in doubt as to where his duty lies. That point will in future, if he wishes it, be decided for him by a body of men who will have every facility for judging on the merits of his case. And the personnel of the Commission is such that the utmost confidence will be reposed in it.

The appointment of this Commission is certainly a big step forward in the direction of dealing, on practical and common-sense grounds, with the local man-power question. The new body is comparable to the Tribunals at Home, though its duties will necessarily be of a rather different character. At Home, the main business of the Tribunals is to investigate claims to exemption. Here, where we have no actual compulsory military service, the Commission's task will lie in the opposite direction: it will deal with the cases of men who are seeking, not to avoid service, but to be released from civil employment in order that they may join the colours. It will therefore be its duty to see that no unreasonable obstacle is placed in the way of patriotic men by their employers. The latter, we presume, will be heard on any points they may wish to raise, but the ultimate decision will rest with the Commission. The whole facts of each case will thus be weighed impartially, and, whether a man be accepted or exempted, he will in either case know that he has done his duty—and more than that cannot be expected of anyone. At Home, compulsion is being applied to all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-one years, and we presume that it will be competent for all male British subjects in Hongkong, within those limits, to submit their names to the Commission. It will, in fact, be the duty of all such to lay their cases before the new body. Now is the time for those who have been bemoaning the fact that they are doing non-essential military duties to come forward and prove that they are something more than talkative grumblers.

Outside those young men who have for many months been anxious to get away there are two classes which will have to come in for consideration. We refer to those who are physically unfit for service at the Front and those who, by reason of family and other ties, consider that their place is in Hongkong. Whether the Commission will deal with cases of this sort or not is not indicated at the moment, but, if it is to do so, then those whose claims are upheld by the Commission, as well as those others who are willing to serve but who are considered indispensable to the business life and military interests of the Colony, should be given certificates which they can produce to show that they have done all that can be expected of them. More than that, it should be a point of honour among all firms to keep open, until after the war, the position of any man who is released for service. Any firm that will not do this should be publicly exposed. In a recent speech, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"No man has a right to look on while others are struggling." Let the men of Hongkong bear those words in mind. Many of them have been looking on far too long—some of them through no fault of their own. Now we shall know who the shirkers really are.

Germany and China.

With Germany's glove lying on the ground, waiting for any and every neutral nation to pick it up, there is a chance for China, as one of those nations, to do herself some amount of good by accepting the challenge. Unlike most other nations, she has absolutely nothing to lose by declaring war on Germany; and she has everything to gain. By coming forward as an ally of Great Britain's, she would at once solve certain of her present difficulties, for the declaration would also make her an ally of Japan's. Of course there would be many people at Home ready to urge that China has nothing to give in return for being admitted to the Entente, and that she is already crippled by want of money; but no one acquainted with the circumstances would advance or listen to such an argument. Apart from the fact that any little hindrance to the recruiting of further Chinese for trenching etc. at the Front would be removed, our neighbour has it in her power to do what none of the interested foreign nations can, apparently, accomplish: she can smash Germany's trade out here. Probably any Foreign Office in the world, save our own, would have realised from the beginning that China should be encouraged to declare war. The encouragement would not have been a difficult matter. The amount that Great Britain is spending in a single day on war expenses, if lent to China, would have been ample inducement to her to throw in her lot with us. But it is the way of our Foreign Office to half-do its work. It realised the advisability of preserving good relations with Japan, but it persistently kept its eyes closed to the fact that a practical friendship with China would secure the interment of Germans within her territory (thus relieving both Hongkong and Japan of a good deal of anxiety), and would lay the foundations for a final exclusion of them from this part of the world. Germany's latest submarine threats seem to us to offer a useful opportunity of atoning for past errors.

Christianity in China.

One of the most imaginative statements that it has been our luck to meet with is that of a Peking paper to the effect that the number of native converts to Christianity in China is 35,287,869. When the immortal Mr. Mantelini discovered that his liabilities totalled at so many pounds, shillings, pence and odd halfpenny, he said "Oh, dem the halfpenny." We would say the same not only of the odd 9 at the end of this big score but of at least the odd thirty million as well. According to this amazing statement, one person in ten throughout China is a convert to the Christian Faith. The last statistics that we saw in connection with the matter gave the Christian population of China at about two millions, of whom a million and a quarter were Catholics and the remaining three-quarters Protestants. Who the enthusiasts were who supplied this newest statement of affairs we will not try to guess, but their zeal has certainly outrun their truthfulness. Of course missionary figures are the easiest in the world to take. Here is an example, for the absolute truth of which we can vouch. At a certain native school conducted by a well-known missionary society there were a hundred names on the roll. But the highest attendance ever registered was forty-three, and of those forty-three "converts" twenty-three were Mohammedan Indians or Malays, and the rest Chinese, who were allowed by their parents to attend the school on the express condition that they were not taught Christianity. Yet when the society's annual meeting took place in London it was solemnly stated that the school in question contained a hundred Christian children. We are far from wishing to disparage the genuine Chinese Christians; the Boxer troubles showed that many of them have known how to die like heroes and martyrs. But the Boxer troubles also laid bare one or two other little facts. And have the compilers of these remarkable figures ever heard of true Christians?

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN YOU SPEND HALF YOUR TIME MAKING PROMISES, YOU'LL FIND IT TAKES THE OTHER HALF TO MAKE EXCUSES.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 70th birthday of Mr. T. A. Edison.

The Races.

The *Gazette* publishes traffic regulations on days fixed for the Races.

Notice of Removal.

Mr. J. P. Braga will shortly remove his printing office to 18, Des Voeux Road Central, next to Wiseman's Cafe.

Public Vaccinator.

Man Tat-cheung, a member of the Ambulance Platoon of the Hongkong Police Reserve, has been appointed a Public Vaccinator.

Exempted.

The Hongkong and South China War Savings Association has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance, 1911.

Union Church.

This Church has been closed during the past four weeks for renovation and repairs, which are now completed. Services have been maintained in the Lecture Hall, but will be resumed in the Church to-morrow when the Rev. J. K. Macdonald will conduct the morning and evening services.

Did Not Steal the Lot.

"I only took one pair of trousers," said a Chinese, to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when charged with stealing coats and trousers from a woman at Kowloon City. The woman said he stole the whole lot. His Worship sent him to prison for a month and ordered that he should be placed in the stocks for four hours.

Cinema Attraction.

To-night the management of the Hongkong Theatre are showing the first and second episodes, of which there are four parts, of the splendid serial film "Peg O' the Ring". In this capital picture there are no less than 15 episodes consisting of 30 parts, and picture-goers will be pleased to know that Lucille Love and Hugo Lubbeque are taking the leading parts. Some capital key-stone comies will also be screened.

More War Comforts.

"Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, have forwarded their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts for the troops, to Mrs. Philip de Fonblaque, care of the Matron, No. 2 General Hospital, Chelsea, England, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shawan, Tones, & Co., consisting of the following:—3,336 rolled bandages, 616 swabs, 63 flannel many-tailed bandages, 15 floor mats, 39 eye bandages, 28 pairs surgical stockings, 24 caps, 6 pairs socks, 22 milk cove, 98 suits pyjamas, 1 case dry ginger, 1 Japanese game.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended January 31, 1917, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are as follows:—

| Banks. | Average Amount. | Specie in Reserve. |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China | \$7,831,352. | \$5,000,000* |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., | 26,230,516. | 20,000,000 |
| Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, | 1,079,489. | 550,000† |
| Total | \$35,141,357 | 25,550,000* |

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents \$70,000.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 10, 1892.)

The Dollar.

February 10.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/10 1/2."

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

February 6.—"The fifth ordinary annual meeting of this company was held to-day. The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided and there were also present the Hon. C. P. Chater, Messrs. D. R. Sassoon, J. S. Moses, S. C. Michelson, L. Mendel, C. J. Holliday (directors), T. I. Rose, R. O. Wilcox, J. Goodman, C. J. Hirst, H. Harms and E. Osborne (secretary). The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the net profit according to the report, is \$91,959.84, but after allowing for \$9,744.12 expended in repairs, the actual profit on working is \$101,733.96 as compared with \$79,085.92 in 1890, or an increase of \$22,648.04. The rent and taxes of West Point godowns account largely for the difference shown, as these items in 1890 amounted to the important sum of \$30,510, which is now reduced to \$10,170,000 and in the year now current will disappear altogether. The gross revenue during the past year was \$10,878,53 less than in 1890, which is due to the exceptional dullness of trade during the last six months of the year and to the withdrawals of some shippers from the wharf whose say in the port renders it unnecessary that they should have their business done there. We have reason to anticipate a full recovery from other sources as soon as there is a normal condition of trade, and I am glad to say that the great convenience afforded by the wharves has already secured us the promise of the business of the Messageries Maritimes, which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by the patronage of other large companies. The company's property is all in good repair, but, of course, we have been obliged to expend certain sums upon it from time to time, and off its value we have this year written \$38,942.78 from profit and loss account. The Kowloon wharf jetties originally cost \$124,000, but they now stand at \$100,000. The land and buildings at Kowloon stand in the books at \$1,192,778.77, which is equal to \$184 per square foot, a figure considerably lower than the valuation of adjoining land. With regard to the West Point Reclamation, which is practically complete, your directors have not yet decided how they will deal with it, but we are making use of a portion of it in the meanwhile for a transit shed, and I dare say we will eventually sell it. The land will stand in the Company's books at 1/2 per foot and would be applicable to the liquidation of the debentures we issued during the past year to pay off our loan from the Banks. I hope, however, that the land will realise considerably more than the price I have named."

The Chamber of Commerce.

February 8.—"In this colony of Hongkong there is a second-class and almost moribund institution known as the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. It is a hybrid sort of a show, and the ropes of its legitimate operations have never yet, at least so far as we can ascertain, been plainly defined or even generally understood. Doubtless this self-appointed guardian of public interests has done a certain amount of good during its somewhat chequered existence, although it is our misfortune never to have been able to trace to its source a single benefit of importance for which the traders and commercial community of Hongkong are indebted to the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber holds periodical meetings at which a good deal of stale eloquence is usually aired; but a review of the records for the past twenty years fails to show one single substantial reform that has been achieved through either its influence or prestige. Most of the popular measures independently brought forward, the Committee have opposed—such as the Sunday Labour Bill, and all other proposals and suggestions to benefit the working classes on board ship. And the reason for this is not far to seek: the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are either ship-owners or ship-agents, and any public reform that interferes with their vested interests, is at once placed outside the pale. But when something occurs that touches these worthy gentlemen in their tenderest part—their breeches' pockets—the Chamber in its wrath gets up on its hind-legs and writes letters—ungrammatical and badly worded letters—to the British Minister at Peking, to the Hongkong Archimedes levers, and even goes the length of creating a lakewarm sensation in the London Times."

The Dairy Farm Company, Limited.

February 10.—"The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary yearly meeting to be held at the office of the Company, 5, Stanley Street, Hongkong, on Monday, the 15th February, at 4 o'clock:—The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1891. The net profit for the year, after writing off \$8,044.27 for depreciation, is \$3,419.30 from which sum the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 3 per cent, leaving a balance of \$419.30 to be carried forward. The herd of cattle is in excellent health. Mr. J. D. Humphreys has retired from the Board. Dr. James Cantlie and Mr. W. H. Ray retired by rotation and their names for re-election.—Granville Sharp, Chairman."

RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING.

Dockyard Recreation Club v. Royal Engineers.

This match was shot off at the Tai Hang range on the 4th inst. the Dockyard winning by 17 points. Scores:—

| Dockyard R. Club. | 200 | 500 | 600 | Total. |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Mr. Brock | 32 | 31 | 29 | 92 |
| Mr. Eason | 30 | 30 | 31 | 91 |
| Mr. Goodman | 31 | 31 | 24 | 86 |
| Mr. Cousins | 27 | 34 | 24 | 85 |
| Mr. Sears | 31 | 25 | 25 | 81 |
| Mr. Brown (Capt) | 30 | 30 | 20 | 80 |
| Mr. Allen | 28 | 25 | 25 | 78 |
| Mr. Wright | 27 | 28 | 21 | 76 |
| Total | 200 | 500 | 600 | 667 |

Leads deduction of 4 per cent for Aperture Sights

Total 627

R. E.'s

| R. E.'s | 200 | 500 | 600 | Total. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Cpl. Allen | 29 | 33 | 27 | 89 |
| Cpl. M. S. Black | 29 | 29 | 29 | 87 |
| Cpl. M. S. Williams | 28 | 25 | 27 | 80 |
| Sgt. Coxon | 28 | 26 | 26 | 80 |
| Cpl. Huxley | 21 | 31 | 24 | 76 |
| Lieut. Wahl | 29 | 27 | 19 | 75 |
| Cpl. Ramskill | 20 | 23 | 28 | 74 |
| Sgt. Offord | 21 | 27 | 18 | 66 |
| Total | 200 | 500 | 600 | 627 |

* Aperture sights.

JAPANESE MATCHES FOR RUSSIA.

Order from Russian Imperial House.

The Suzuki Shoten of Kobe has received through its branch office in Petrograd an order from the Russian Imperial House for 6,000 boxes of matches to be specially made, apparently for distribution among the troops. It is thought that this is by way of a trial order, and will be repeated if satisfactorily filled.—Exchange.

tions and suggestions to benefit the working classes on board ship. And the reason for this is not far to seek: the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are either ship-owners or ship-agents, and any public reform that interferes with their vested interests, is at once placed outside the pale. But when something occurs that touches these worthy gentlemen in their tenderest part—their breeches' pockets—the Chamber in its wrath gets up on its hind-legs and writes letters—ungrammatical and badly worded letters—to the British Minister at Peking, to the Hongkong Archimedes levers, and even goes the length of creating a lakewarm sensation in the London Times."

The Dairy Farm Company, Limited.

February 10.—"The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary yearly meeting to be held at the office of the Company, 5, Stanley Street, Hongkong, on Monday, the 15th February, at 4 o'clock:—The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1891. The net profit for the year, after writing off \$8,044.27 for depreciation, is \$3,419.30 from which sum the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 3 per cent, leaving a balance of \$419.30 to be carried forward. The herd of cattle is in excellent health. Mr. J. D. Humphreys has retired from the Board. Dr. James Cantlie and Mr. W. H. Ray retired by rotation and their names for re-election.—Granville Sharp, Chairman."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Alfred Robbins has a very interesting article in *Notes and Queries* on the payment of members in early days. He suggests that a kind of score system was recognised by the authorities, members being supposed to live in their constituencies and receiving a larger allowance the further away they dwelt. The maximum allowance (for Cumberland and Northumberland) was 41 days. The Somerset member got 37 days' allowance, the Leicestershire 31, those for Hertfordshire and Surrey 27, and those from Middlesex 24. The whole article is well worth reading.

A contemporary is wrong, the *Daily News* thinks, in suggesting that Mr. Gladstone was a member of the Carlton Club when he was a Liberal. He left the Carlton when he joined Lord Palmerston's Government in 1859, and till that time he called himself a "Liberal Conservative." In 1852 there was a row in the club, and some talk of throwing him out of the window, because he had voted against D. A. J. Budget, but he kept his membership till 1859. There is a revolving chair in the library of the club which used to be called "Gladstone's chair." Why? "Because it is always turning round and round."

A proof-reader sends the *Manchester Guardian* some compositions "howlers." They are garnered from first proofs, and are mainly the result of the compositor's struggles with bad writing. "Suppression of the spread of pernicious publications" is a fairly obvious misprint for "publications." "Swinburne courted the nurse in the garden in the early morning, and thus set a good example to the other poets," is bewildering until one remembers the likeness of "nurse" and "nurse" in some handwriting. "French mermaid 4 1/2, a yard" should have been "merino." "A strike is inevitable if the companies refuse to discuss the charms of the colliers" is quite excusable in a hurried compositor.

The statement that the British output of guns and shells is now more in a single week than it was in the whole of 1915 recalls a letter written by Queen Victoria to Lord Panmure in 1856. Her Majesty was still a young woman in those far-off days, and what a Minister of Munitions she would have made. "The returns of the different departments for the last quarter," she wrote, "show a lamentable deficiency in small arms. Fifty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-two for the whole of the United Kingdom is a sadly small reserve to have in store; we should never be short of 500,000." The Queen was struck also with the little work done at Enfield:—"It appears that during the whole quarter this new and extensive establishment has completed only three muskets!"

Several correspondents send the *Observer* speculations about the origin of "tom" or "tommy" as a disparaging prefix in such cases as "tomfool" and "tommyrot." One connects the word with the Lowland Scotch "toom" (Icelandic "tomr") meaning empty. Another reads it in the sense of "great," with a possible derivation from the Latin "tumbolus," and the Greek "tymbos." This interpretation would also fit in such words as "tom tit," "tom-oat," and "tomboy."

General Sir Henry Rawlinson, the hero of General Haig's great dispatch of December last, has for his family motto, "Festina lente"—an entirely felicitous summing up of the Somme operations. Like his father (the famous interpreter of cuneiform inscriptions), he combines patience with brilliance. To-day it is good to recall the praise of Lord Kitchener, after Rawlinson's success as a pursuer of the Boers on the relief of Ladysmith: "Brevet-Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson possesses the qualities of a staff officer and a column commander in the field. His characteristics will always ensure him a front place in whatever he sets his mind to."

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

HONGKONG COMMISSION APPOINTED.

To Deal with Applications for War Service.

The following Proclamation by H. E. the Governor appears in to-day's "Gazette":—

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by the second section of the Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1886, it is enacted that the Governor in Council shall have power to nominate and appoint Commissioners under the purpose of instituting, making, and conducting any enquiry that may be deemed advisable and for reporting thereon:

And Whereas the Governor in Council has deemed it advisable that an enquiry should be instituted, made, and conducted regarding the following matter, namely:—

Whether and to what extent, having regard both to Imperial needs and to local conditions, it is practicable and expedient that male British subjects of military age, resident in the Colony, who wish to volunteer for active service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony, should be allowed to leave the Colony for that purpose:

Now, I, Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby appoint you:—

The Hon. Mr. Ernest Hamilton Sharp, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. Charles Edward Anton,
Robert Shewan, Esquire,
Charles Montague Ede, Esquire,
Lieut-Colonel Ivor Bertram Feadall Currie, R.A.,
Commander Charles William Malbey Beckwith, R.N.,
Thomas Alexander Loughlin, Esquire.

to be Commissioners for the purpose of instituting, making, and conducting such enquiry:

And I do also appoint you, the said Ernest Hamilton Sharp, to be Chairman of the said Commissioners:

And I do also order and direct that for all or any of the purposes of the said enquiry five Commissioners inclusive of the Chairman shall be and constitute a quorum:

And I do further, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, order and direct that the said Commissioners shall have all the powers, rights, and privileges set out in the third and fourth sections of the said Ordinance:

And I do also appoint Arthur George Murchison Fletcher, Esquire, to be Secretary to the said Commissioners:

And I do further require you, the said Commissioners, to report to me your findings and your recommendations in the matter of the said enquiry.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria Hongkong this 9th day of February 1917.

By Command,

CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary,
GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following notification is published, by command:—

The Commissioners appointed by virtue of Proclamation No. 2 of the 9th February, 1917, are prepared, for purposes of the enquiry indicated in the said Proclamation, to consider forthwith applications from male British subjects, who on the said 9th February, 1917, have not attained the age of forty-one years and who wish to volunteer for active service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony.

Applications should be addressed forthwith in writing to Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonial Secretary's Office, and they should contain particulars of the applicant's birthplace, age, and employment.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 9, issued yesterday by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

Detail.
On duty from the morning of Sunday the 11th February to the morning of Sunday the 18th February, "A" Coy. H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer, Lieut. Evan-Jones.
Next for duty, H.K.V.O.

Parades.
Sunday, 11th instant:—Field Operation: "A" and "B" Cos. and Signalling and Machine Gun Sections on the Cricket Ground at 8.30 a.m. Kowloon Residents "A" Co. at Kowloon Dock Entrance at 8.50 a.m. Kowloon Residents of "B" Company and Tai Koo Section at Kowloon City Police Station at 9 a.m. Mounted Section outside Kowloon Railway Station at 8.30 a.m. Dress: Drill order with topees.

Monday, 12th instant:—Platoon Sergeants and Section Commanders with the rank of Sergeant will attend a Class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lee, Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 13th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Wednesday, 14th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. "D" Coy. at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 15th instant:—Platoon Sergeants and Section Commanders with the rank of Sergeant will attend a Class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lee, Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue. Friday, 16th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Transfers.
No. 249 Pte. W. Logan is transferred from Coy. "B" Platoon No. VI, Section 7, to Coy. "D".

No. 559 Pte. C. Crispin is transferred from Coy. "B" Platoon No. VIII, Section 13, to Coy. "D".

Strength.
No. 544 Pte. J. W. Harris is permitted to resign. Pte. J. Panchen having joined is allotted Corps No. 639 and posted to Coy. "B" Platoon No. VIII, Section 15. Pte. C. Dickens having been transferred from H.K.V.O. to H.K.V.R. is allotted Corps No. 640 and posted to Coy. "D". Pte. R. G. Herbert having been transferred from H.K.V.O. to H.K.V.R. is allotted Corps No. 641 and posted to Coy. "D".

and any other matters that the applicant may wish to bring to the notice of the Commissioners.

By direction of the Commissioners,
A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

We are informed that Mr. T. A. Loughlin has been nominated to the Commission as the chosen representative of a number of men of military age who recently approached the Government for a definite pronouncement as to whether they could be allowed to leave the Colony for active service.

MOTOR CYCLE DAMAGED.

A Defendant's Admission.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a magneto cap and spring, a petrol tank gauge, one petrol tank screw, of a total value of \$9.50, from a motor cycle at the Kowloon Horse and Garage Depot.

Defendant said he was looking at the machine and wished to know how the parts were put together. He tried it and in doing so broke the parts. He had no intention of stealing them.

Detective Sergeant Wills said the man did not live at the depot or work there, and had no business on the premises. The machine belonged to Mr. Buck, of Kowloon.

A coolie said the machine and side car were on the premises of his master, though they were not his property. The parts were found lying near the cycle. Witnesses asked defendant why he had tampered with the machine, and defendant replied:—"I wanted to see how it worked."

Defendant said he was sorry for what he had done. He knew some of the people in the garage. He merely tried to take some of the parts off for fun. He was very sorry.

The manager of the garage said he only knew defendant as the man who had hired a vehicle from him for another man.

Sergeant Wills said that, according to Mr. Buck, these were about \$250 worth of damage done. The parts would have to be sent home to be repaired; he did not think they could be replaced locally.

The defendant was remanded.

A MAN OF DECISION.

Mr. N. Chamberlain's Character.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the new Director of National Service, has not served the conventional apprenticeship to a public career, but entered it, like his father, by the avenue of business experience. It was comparatively late in life that he allowed himself to be drawn into the service of the community, but since he accepted a seat in the Birmingham City Council five years ago his reputation has ripened fast, and his ability has made a deep impression upon all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Chamberlain, who is now forty-seven years of age, was little known even in Birmingham until he was well up in the thirties. As a young man he went abroad to superintend his father's commercial interests in the West Indies. When he returned he became a director of several of Birmingham's typical industries, and for several years steadfastly refused all temptations to engage in municipal or political activity. But once in the City Council he made his mark at once, and an ever-increasing reliance came to be placed on his clear and practical mind. He showed a scarcely concealed distaste for the pettifogging atmosphere of party politics, and the development of his interest in the social possibilities of municipal work led to his acceptance of the Lord Mayoralty last year.

From the very first Mr. Chamberlain has used his office to stimulate in every direction the fulfilment of Birmingham's share in the national effort of the war. Last year the visit of a Zeppelin squadron to the Black Country brought him to the front as the leader of public opinion throughout the whole Midlands area. He promptly convened the neighbouring municipal authorities, tackled the War Office, and speedily secured a fresh organisation for timely warning and effective precautions. All who are acquainted with the features of his brief public record feel assured that his selection for the exacting and responsible office now created will be fully justified by the results.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST GROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.

JANUARY WEATHER.

Some of its Features.

The Observatory returns for the past month show that the average mean temperature was 55.8, the highest point reached being 68.9, on 12th and the 26th, and the lowest 38.8 on the 9th. The rainfall was 0.345-inch, and there were 169.9 hours of sunshine. The average humidity was 63.

The rainfall for the month of January at the Botanical Garden was 0.46-inch on 4 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellott, it was 0.44-inch on 4 days, and at the Police Station, Tai po, it was 0.61-inch on 4 days.

The mean barometric pressure for the month of January was the highest on record. The maximum reading, 30.494, on the 10th, was the highest on record since 1903, January 6, when it was 30.508.

The mean temperature was the lowest on record since 1900. The minimum temperature, 3.88 on the 9th, was the lowest on record since 1900, January 9, when it was 37.5. In 1893, January 18, it was 32.0.

The mean vapour tension, or absolute humidity, was the lowest on record, and the mean relative was the same as the lowest on record up to 1914. In January, 1915, it was 10.9 m.p.h., and in January, 1916, it was 10.6 m.p.h.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

G. R. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 12th February. Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 P.M. on date, for Enrolment. Hongkong, 10th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

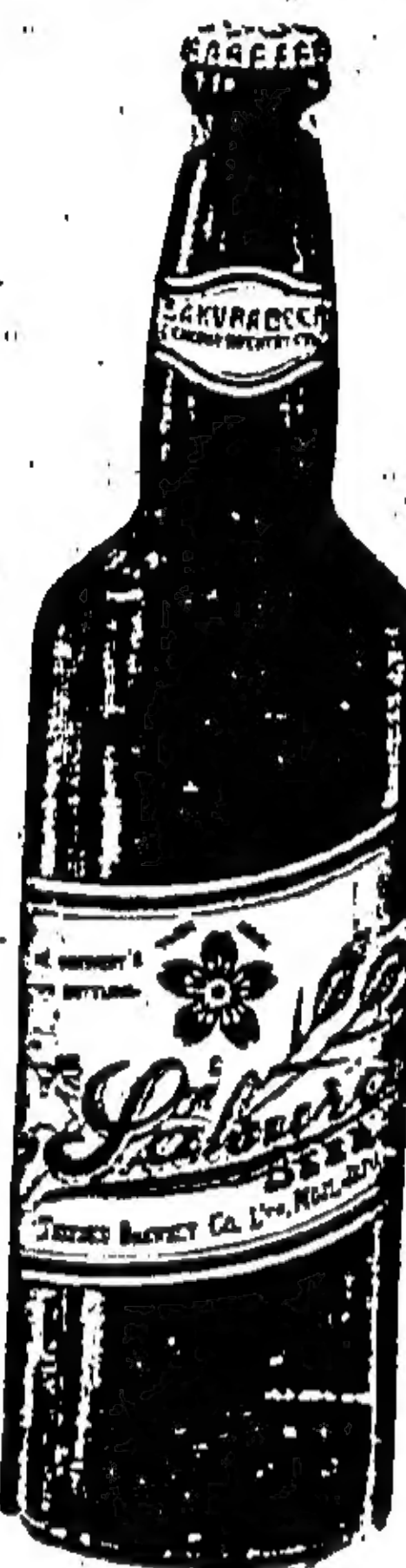
Teak extension dining table, teak sideboard, dinner wagon, roll top desk, teak bookcases, writing table, engravings, ornaments, gas fittings, glassware, etc., etc.

Also
1 Grand Piano by Collard and Collard.
Several Typewriters (in good condition).

And
A Quantity of Code Books and Typewriter Ribbons.
On view from Wednesday, the 14th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

RACE BOOKS 1917.

Leather-covered ... \$2.00
Cloth-covered ... 1.75
Paper-covered ... 1.00
May be had from:—
NORONHA & CO.
(Printers to the Hongkong Jockey Club),
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
BREWSTER & CO.
The Hongkong Cigar Store.
Hongkong 10th February, 1917.

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorised Edition of the Race Book is that Published by Messrs. NORONHA & Co., WHICH IS COPRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1917.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE Hon. Secretary requests members not to resort to the telephone unless indicated, in which case his numbers are:—
Office 1800
Residences 1077
All inquiries appertaining to Accounts etc. should be addressed to Messrs. LOWE, BINHAM & MATTHEWS.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on MONDAY, the 12th current.
A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1917.

All Shapes.

Summit COLLARS

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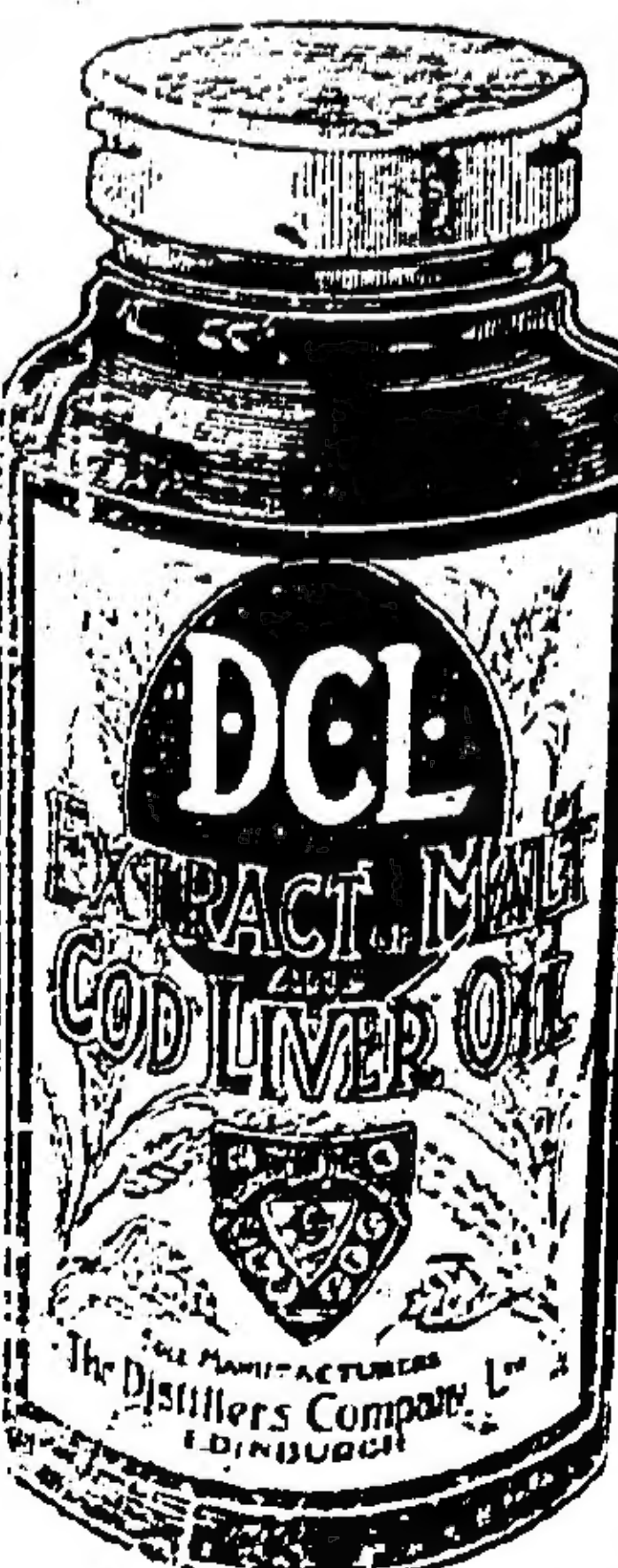
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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
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Return Fare by Day Steamer.....9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

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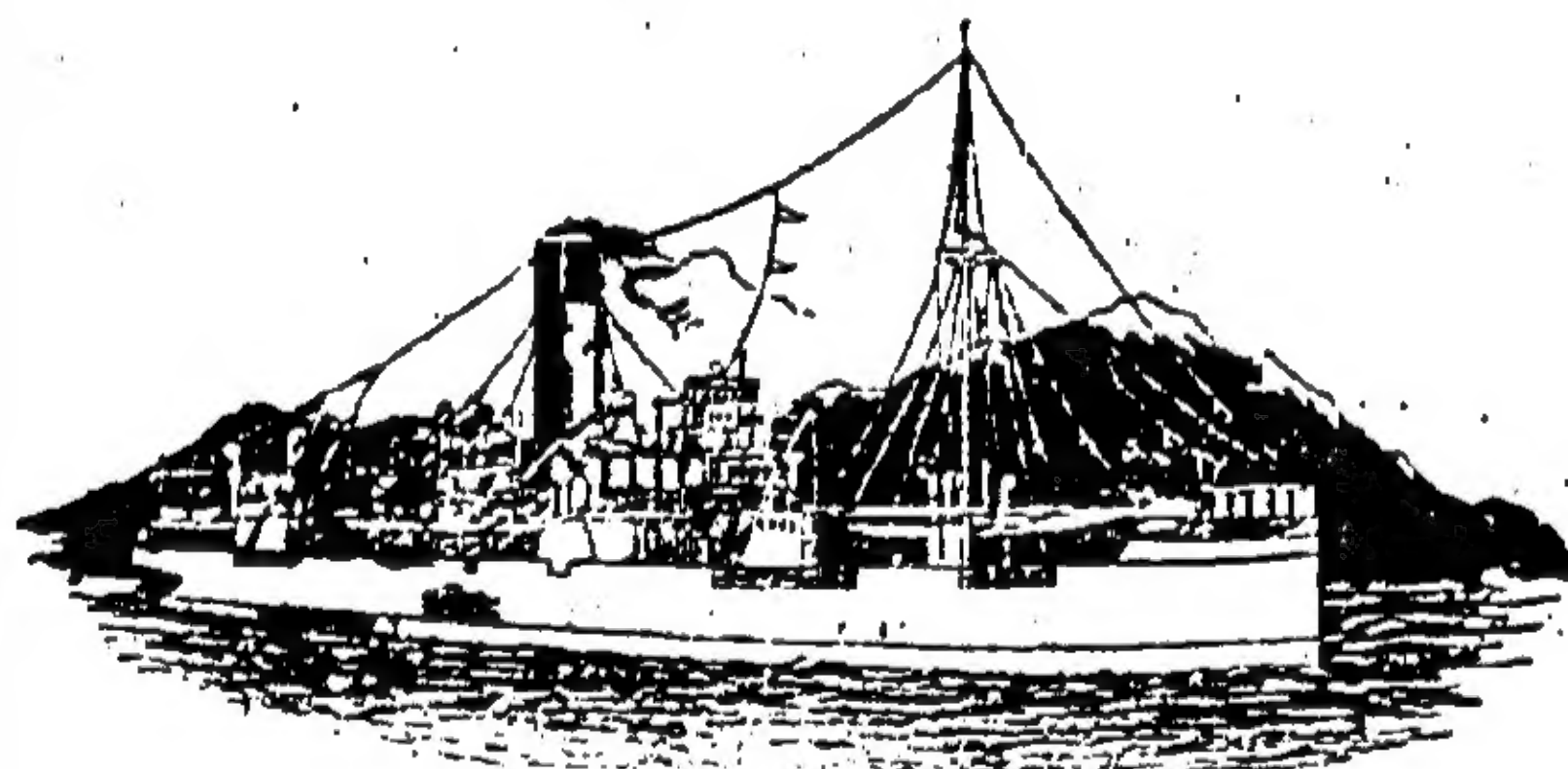
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| Victoria B.C. via Japan | Yuhua M. | N.Y.K. | 4, Feb. |
| Vancouver via Japan | E. of Asia | P.O.S. | 5, Feb. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Tjis and ri | J.C.J.L. | 17, Feb. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Sibei M. | T.K.K. | 6, Feb. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Venezuela | P.M.S.S. | 1, Mar. |
| Victoria, B.C. & Japan | Tamba M. | N.Y.K. | 6, Mar. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Teny M. | T.K.K. | 6, Mar. |
| Vancouver via Japan | E. of Russia | C.P.O.S. | 15, Mar. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Bintan | J.C.J.L. | 15, Mar. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Nippon M. | T.K.K. | 24, Mar. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Ecudar | P.M.S.S. | 26, Mar. |
| Vancouver via Japan | E. of Japan | C.P.O.S. | 28, Mar. |
| San Francisco via Japan | China | C.M.S.S. | 1, Apr. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Tjikembang | J.C.J.L. | 13, Apr. |

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Ningpo and Shanghai | Kiukiang | B. & S. | 10, Feb. |
| Shanghai | Wenchow | B. & S. | 10, Feb. |
| Manila | Loungang | J. M. Co. | 10, Feb. |
| Shanghai | Yingchow | B. & S. | 11, Feb. |
| Swatow/Bangkok | Chungchow | B. & S. | 11, Feb. |
| Haiphong | Loungang | J. M. Co. | 13, Feb. |
| Pakhoi and Haiphong | Sungkiang | B. & S. | 13, Feb. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haikan | D. L. & Co. | 13, Feb. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo | Chinhua | B. & S. | 14, Feb. |
| Shanghai | Sinkiang | B. & S. | 15, Feb. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haiching | D. L. Co. | 15, Feb. |
| Shanghai via Swatow | Kwongsang | J. M. Co. | 16, Feb. |
| Manila | Yuensang | J. M. Co. | 17, Feb. |
| Shanghai | Tjinanck | J. J. L. | 20, Feb. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo | Taming | B. & S. | 21, Feb. |
| Sandakan | Hinsang | J. M. Co. | 21, Feb. |
| Kobe | Tijlatip | J.C.J.L. | 26, Feb. |

HOTEL LISTS

HONGKONG HOTEL.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Anderson G E | Holt Mr & Mrs A | Harlow Mr & Mrs | Harlow Mr & Mrs |
| Alvares R L | Hopie L | Hallward Mr & Mrs | Hallward Mr & Mrs |
| Appagana Z M | Hirshy T | L | L |
| Bellina R E | Hanson A | Henderson C A | Henderson C A |
| Baeker F D | Joseph E M | Higgins J A | Higgins J A |
| Baxter Mr & Mrs | Kales F H | Harrison G F L | Harrison G F L |
| H A | Knoderer Dr A T | Hobbs Capt H | Hobbs Capt H |
| Baxter Master | King C | Hogan R I | Hogan R I |
| Bitting S T | King C | Howard Dr & Mrs | Howard Dr & Mrs |
| Birkess R J | Kamania N B | Hirose C | Hirose C |
| Barker W L L | Leina Mr & Mrs J J | Burton G W | Burton G W |
| Branch Capt B | Laurentin Mr and Mrs C | Blair D K | Blair D K |
| Baring J H | Little Mr & Mrs C | Clay Mr & Mrs F W | Clay Mr & Mrs F W |
| Bala H Murray | Little Mr & Mrs C | Carmichael Mr & Mrs | Carmichael Mr & Mrs |
| Bellows Mrs E H | Leatherbarrow Mrs | Mr H F | Mr H F |
| Bewick Mr & Mrs C | Lewis Mr & Mrs W E | Cassidy Mr & Mrs D C | Cassidy Mr & Mrs D C |
| Bartlett R M | Laver Capt H E | Clarke Mr & Mrs | Clarke Mr & Mrs |
| Beavan R H | Little Miss M | G C | G C |
| Baslow Mr & Mrs | Morse Mrs G A | Darling R E Col | Darling R E Col |
| J B | Mailla H E | Decker Mr & Mrs | Decker Mr & Mrs |
| Bum A | Marriott Dr & Mrs W | Hale Mr & Mrs B A | Hale Mr & Mrs B A |
| Bunker Mr & Mrs W | Mellie G | Hollingsworth A | Hollingsworth A |
| Brown Mrs G | Meredith Major D | Johns Mr & Mrs J R | Johns Mr & Mrs J R |
| Brown Mrs G | Meredith Major D | Jones R L | Jones R L |
| Caplain W E | Murphy Mr & Mrs | Kingleyward Mrs H | Kingleyward Mrs H |
| Clark Miss | Murphy Mr & Mrs | Mulder Mrs | Mulder Mrs |
| Clarke W E | Murphy Mr & Mrs | | |
| Croucher N | Marshall F B | | |
| Conant H A R | Miller J W | | |
| Courtesy J D | Morgan Dr C P | | |
| Courtesy G L | Morgan Dr C P | | |
| Coleby Mr | Muller Miss I | | |
| Cox F W | Murphy J G | | |
| Curtice Mrs | Munnings Wm | | |
| Curtice Miss J | MacGregor E | | |
| Caldwell Mr & Mrs | Nicolson J S | | |
| Dawley W A | Ruse Mr & Mrs F L | | |
| Davenport W B | Ryan C B | | |
| Duffy Miss M E | Shaw Mr & Mrs | | |
| Davis Mr & Mrs F E | Shaw Mr & Mrs | | |
| Dewar Capt J | Payne Mr & Mrs T | | |
| Drought J G | Parsons Mr & Mrs J | | |
| Eastman Mr & Mrs | Quick E J | | |
| E A W | Ray E H | | |
| Edall Mr & Mrs H | Reay Miss F A | | |
| Edwards J E | Ritchie D | | |
| Fuller Denman | Rees J F Van | | |
| Ford W H | Robinson G J | | |
| Fairley W L | Rison Mr & Mrs C | | |
| Finch Mr & Mrs | Raymont Mr & Mrs | | |
| Finch Miss | Mrs | | |
| Glister Dr | Simpkins H B | | |
| Gray P J | Scott Mr & Mrs H | | |
| Gordon A G | Square Miss A | | |
| Gibb J | Sorby V | | |
| Goulbourn V | Stackhouse J W | | |
| Guthrie W F | Scott J H | | |
| Glass L | Slade Mrs M | | |
| Gaulther R H | Scott H | | |
| Gallagher J | Shaw Dr J C | | |
| Hodge J E S | Schwartz L | | |
| Harvey Mr & Mrs | Solbe H E G | | |
| R D | Smith K Stanley | | |
| Hayward Mr & Mrs | Smith Mr & Mrs W | | |
| H E | Swasey A | | |
| Hall Capt T P | Schoelkopf Mr & Mrs | | |
| Larper G | Mrs W H | | |
| Hollands H E | Sands Mrs J | | |
| Hind W B | Sennet Mr & Mrs | | |
| Hooper & Shelton | Thompson F G | | |
| Hicks A | Toit A L | | |
| Hodge W A | Thompson Capt H | | |
| Hansel Mr & Mrs | Thomas A C | | |
| W A | Taylor | | |

PEAK HOTEL.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Burton G W | MacIntyre Mr & Mrs |
| Blair D K | Neil |
| Clay Mr & Mrs F W | Wain M V |
| Carmichael Mr & Mrs | Wain M V |
| Mr H F | Nightingale Mr and Mrs |
| Cassidy Mr & Mrs D C | Mrs G F |
| Clarke Mr & Mrs | Perkins T L |
| G C | Rehbe Mr & Mrs E |
| Darling R E Col | R. Rebe Mr & Mrs |
| Decker Mr & Mrs | Smith Mr & Mrs A F |
| Hale Mr & Mrs B A | Skot C |
| Hollingsworth A | Smith Mr & Mrs V F |
| Johns Mr & Mrs J R | Wetzel G E |
| Jones R L | Wool Mr & Mrs D |
| Kingleyward Mrs H | Wood Mr & Mrs |
| Mulder Mrs | W G |

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Almond Mrs R | Joseph J |
| Baerman G | Lambden A |
| Baker Mr & Mrs | Lambden Miss E G |
| Bouman G C | Lee W D |
| Bullen Miss M E | Morley W |
| Budge W | Muchall D |
| Castello | Pammore Mrs W C |
| Cheung Mr & Mrs T S | Payne H E S |
| Condon H A | Pegg H H |
| Petterley | Richardson Mr & Mrs |
| Finlayson Mrs & Mr | Sim |
| Mrs D J | Sligh E M |
| Fritz C | Stewart Mrs |
| Gregory T N | Thornthorn H |
| Gunn Mr & Mrs T | Underwood Mr & Mrs |
| Hammes Mr & Mrs | Underwood Mr & Mrs |
| Jackman Wm | Wicks J |
| James E | Wicks J |
| James B | |

GRAND HOTEL.

| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Arnott C H | Ryan E |
| Booth C | Raney Jas A |
| Baies M | Smith J |
| Burton G | Swingle J F |
| Dyk P San | Tanaka T |
| Gomes A J M | Van der Zee T |
| Lawrie W | Wright S H |
| Maunoir J | Wright S H |
| McLaren | Wright S H |
| Philipp P | Yew Mr & Mrs J Ch |

NOTICE.

TSANG FOOK.
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED, WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

a.s. "KOREA MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 9th February, at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 13th February, at 5 P.M.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

EMPIRE-GROWN COTTON.

London, February 8.

Replying to a deputation of the Lancashire cotton trade asking for Government assistance for cotton-growing within the Empire, and suggesting the formation of a Committee representing the Government and the cotton trade to deal with the matter, Mr. Roberts said he could not promise financial assistance until after the war, but the proposals would receive the utmost attention.

THE IMPERIAL WAR.

Noteworthy Speech by Lord Curzon.

London, February 8.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said the Imperial War Cabinet would arrange, if possible, for increased vigour in the prosecution of the war. The Dominions had given much, and they might give more. Secondly, they would discuss peace terms, and, thirdly, discuss post-war problems. The Council might form the nucleus of a future Imperial Constitution. He looked to the coming of the Indians as a means of removing misunderstandings which had hitherto been prevailing in the Dominions. The idea that India was a dangerous and unhealthy competitor in the labour field had vanished on the battlefield, and the Dominions realise that Indians are fellow-subjects, with similar rights to ourselves.

Mr. Chamberlain's Appointment.

London, February 9.

Mr. Chamberlain has been deputed as Political Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir James Dunlop Smith, who will be in attendance on the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir James Meston and Sir Saiyendra Sinha at the Imperial War Conference.

AUSTRIA'S LAST HOPE.

London, February 9.

Reuter's correspondent at B-ras states that Austrian civilians between the ages of 28 and 45, except miners, are being re-examined by the military authorities for the fourth time.

GERMANY IN THE GRIP OF WINTER.

London, February 9.

The intense cold which prevails in Germany is greatly aggravated by a shortage of coal.

A temperature of 18 degrees below zero is reported from Leipzig. All places of amusement in Saxony have been closed in order to save fuel.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN THE WEST.

A Belgian Score.

London, February 9.

A Belgian official message, by wireless, states:—A strong party of Germans attacked our posts southward of Dixmude. They were met by rifle and machine gun fire and were decimated. The survivors surrendered. Numerous corpses were heaped up before the trenches and some were brought in.

Some Useful British Successes.

London, February 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked this morning an important position at the highest point of Sallay-Saint-Hill and gained the whole of our objectives, taking 78 prisoners.

We followed up the capture of Grandcourt vigorously on both banks of the Aisne, making considerable further progress.

We captured at night Baillecourt Farm on the Beaumont-Mirambert Road and also a trench between Grandcourt and our old front line, taking a further 62 prisoners. Our gain on the Aisne since the New Year represents an advance on an average of three quarters of a mile on a three mile front.

We raided trenches to the south of Bouchavesnes, killing a number of men in the dugouts, which we bombed.

We repulsed two attempted raids in the neighbourhood of Guedecourt and Labasse.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing near Armentieres and Ypres, and a large explosion was caused in the enemy lines.

Useful Nibblings.

London, February 9.

Reuter's Paris correspondent remarks that the Grandcourt success is the latest of a series of British nibblings at the German lines on the west, and is the fifty-third village that the Anglo-French have retaken since the first of July. These gains are producing growing enemy nervousness and jumpiness. The correspondent describes the newest form of attack, wherein a continuous instead of a specially localised bombardment no longer enables the enemy to discover where the bomb-carrying Tommies, creeping up under cover of the artillery, are likely to burst in on the dugouts.

IN THE COMMONS.

London, February 9.

The House of Commons has adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CALLED UP.

London, February 9.

The War Office has called up for immediate service the employees of the Government and Local authorities between the ages of 18 and 22, following the cancellation of their exemptions.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE NEUTRALS AND SUBMARINISM.

Another Explanation as to Mr. Gerard.

Amsterdam, February 9.

A telegram from Berlin rather discounts the strange Copenhagen story of 8th inst., and states that Mr. Gerard's departure is not fixed because the batch of passports is not ready.

American Children Reported Missing.

London, February 9.

The latest American advices indicate that at least two and possibly three American born children are among the California's missing passengers.

The Spanish View.

London, February 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Madrid, Spain's reply to the German proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare says that it has made the most painful impression. Spain tranquilly but firmly protests against this unprecedented warfare, which is contrary to the principles observed by all nations in even their most violent moments. Spain refuses to admit the legitimacy of such warfare, and does not doubt that Germany will find means of satisfying the demands of Spain, who is bound to protect the lives of her subjects and maintain the integrity of her sovereignty.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Kowloon Land and Building Company Limited.

(VERBATIM.)

The ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Kowloon Land and Building Company Limited, was held at the Company's offices, Victoria Buildings, this morning, at 11 o'clock. Mr. T. F. Hough (Chairman) presided, and there were also present Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. J. Rodger (Directors), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary) and Messrs. A. A. Fyfe, M. S. Northcote, L. S. Greenhill, and A. A. Alves (shareholders).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

Our net profits for the year were \$11,741.97, as against \$13,771.07 for 1915, and the cost of repairs was \$2,942.00, against \$1,983.23. The cause of the decrease in the profits is that for some months we had a number of houses vacant, but I am glad to say now all the houses are occupied though at lower rentals than they were before the war, and with a return to more peaceful times we hope to be able to obtain increased rentals and thereby pay a higher dividend.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts and shall be pleased to answer any questions the shareholders may ask.

Mr. Alves:—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman:—The adoption of the report and accounts is now before the meeting. That is carried unanimously.

Mr. Fyfe:—I beg to propose the re-election of Messrs. T. E. Hough and T. E. Pearce as directors.

Mr. Greenhill:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Fyfe and seconded by Mr. Greenhill that Mr. Hough and Mr. T. E. Pearce be re-elected to the Board. That is carried unanimously.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditor at a remuneration of \$50.

Mr. Greenhill:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Northcote and seconded by Mr. Greenhill that Mr. Percy Smith be re-elected auditor. That is carried unanimously. Dividend warrants can be had on application.

Canton Americans and the War. We learn that the American subjects resident in and about Canton have sent to President Wilson a telegram expressive of their entire loyalty to the Republic and their approbation of the attitude adopted by him in regard to Germany.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Features of the Past Fortnight.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce contains the following:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—During the fortnight a moderate business has been done, chiefly in white shirtings. Sales of fancies have been effected from stock in most cases. Clearances are distinctly better. Spot Mid-American is quoted at 15.15.

Cotton Yarn.—The fortnight under review has been devoid of much interest, both buyers and sellers being unwilling to operate on a free scale, owing to the general uncertainty of the situation. Prices for 10s and 12s have declined about \$2.00 and the higher counts are unchanged. Quotations are:—

No. 10s at \$108/133. No. 12s at \$120/133. No. 16s at \$137/158. No. 20s at \$141/164. Arrivals 1,700 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 8,000 bales. Bargains 20,000 bales.

Woolens.—No change for the better; as time goes on more and more qualities become unobtainable, or are only to be had at prices quite beyond the reach of this market.

Flour Market report.—Flour:—No change in general situation. Locally:—No business owing to Chinese New Year. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.00; American Out off, \$3.40; American Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai Flour, \$3.00/3.05.

Sugar.—Market shows signs of slight improvement.

Metals.—Business opened quiet after the New Year. Dealers do not appear to commit themselves heavily. Very little new business is reported, and enquiry is poor. Prices from home and America are well maintained. April, May, June delivery is now the best obtainable for bars, nails and wire. Many mills are full for the next 6 months. Locally, prices are slightly firmer, business however is dull. Up country dealers are not keen at present prices. Tinplates cannot be obtained at less than \$18 per box, stocks at present being small. Wire nails are slightly better although large quantities still remain to be cleared. The 1 1/2 to 3 inch could be bought at \$11.50 to \$12.00 a box, an advance of \$1.00 over last week's prices, but goods could not be replaced at less than \$15. Small sizes, from 1 to 1 1/2 inch, are badly wanted, the 1 inch size fetching as much as \$40. Bars very dull.

There are large quantities of round bars in the market for which no brisk demand appears. Square bars are scarce, and fetch \$2 a piece more than rounds. Plates are steady. Business was done at 10 cts. a lb. Galvanized wire is firm, but no business reported.

PEACE OR TRUCE?

Prussia's Creed of War.

The Professor of Mediaeval History, University of Liege, in the *Daily Chronicle* writes:—

"War is the principal industry of Prussia," the present Crown Prince is said to have repeated after many others. But students of history know that it is more than a mere business, it is a faith, a religion. The Iron Cross of today is the representative of the cross that the Teutonic knights wore on their cloak, as a token of their vow to fight to the death and without intermission. Like the Templars, their guides and models, like the Hospitallers, their Order had its birth, its object and its end in perpetual and relentless battling against the infidels, and their fundamental rule was never to make peace. To them, peace was cowardice, desertion of duty, betrayal of Christ, and the only agreement with the hated unbelievers that their rule allowed was a temporary and precarious truce. This desperate heroism they carried from Palestine to their new domain in Prussia and Lithuania, and every native there that would not submit and be baptised was mercilessly put to death. In that way the Slav tribes that dwelt to the east of the Elbe were wiped out or assimilated to their German conquerors, and the rule of the Order was extended as far as Liban and Riga. The recent instructions for stamping out the Heroes in South Africa were only a renewal of the old policy of the Order. The native men were to be killed outright, the women and children to be driven to starve in the desert by shooting over their heads.

The same principle of the suppression of weak communities has been applied in the case of Belgium. The Prussian mind is perfectly candid in its belief that a small, neutral and pacific State is a monstrosity and a defiance of the laws of nature and history. The appeal to solemn written agreements was no valid protection, as every reader of Bismarck's speeches should know. Once the Iron Chancellor had to read out a treaty to Parliament, and began: "There shall be peace and friendship in perpetuity..." He then stopped short, and remarked: "The word perpetuity here appears only with the meaning that it bears, in our transitory, earthly concerns." What he meant was that the old principles of the Teutonic Order still held good, that there could be no such thing on earth as perpetual peace, and that a future breach of the treaty just being read was as inevitable as his own death.

Would a man of this type accept the idea of disarmament? No doubt, as he may accept a truce, as an expedient and a makeshift. When the power of the Hohenzollerns had been crushed by Napoleon I., they consented to a limitation of their standing army, but, by an act of treachery unanimously praised by German historians, they secretly trained larger numbers than before and ultimately doubled their territory after the battle of Waterloo.

No doubt, the belief that the pacifist programme is only a Utopian fad will occur among thinkers of other nations, but these men do not glory in war and violence to the same extent as the Prussian does. They do not bring up their children in the constant expectation of victorious battles, or sedulously urge the Darwinian formula of the survival of the fittest (or, as they take it, of the most brutal) in order to breathe the new life into the fanaticism of the Crusading knights. To the Prussian mind, war appears, not as an inevitable evil, but as an inspiring ideal. Not content to extol military success as the highest achievement of past history, it also embodies in it the noblest aspiration for future development. According to that system, self-sacrifice, devotion to home and kindred, moral and scientific progress, are only to be realised through fighting, for it secures the triumph of the best individuals and of the most virtuous and advanced communities. Peace, therefore, means decay, corruption, and moral death for the nations which fall a prey to it, as it has always done in the past.

When the present Kaiser sent off his soldiers to China to put

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Jailed.

The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted to Engineer Company. No 2054 Sapper C. H. Arnott, No 2055 Sapper C. A. Roberts.

Leave.

No 1912 Pte. E. A. Beaumont is granted 5 weeks' leave from 15.2.17. No. 2002 Pte. J. N. Cunningham is granted 12 months' leave from 2.2.17. No. 1591 Pte. A. Keith is granted 6 months' leave from 2.2.17. No. 1406 Pte. E. I. Jones is granted leave for the duration of the War from 1st March, 1917.

No. 1291 Pte. S. S. Moore is granted leave for the duration of the War from 8th February, 1917.

Promotion.

To be Corporal dated 9.2.17.—No. 1476 Loe Corp. B. S. Setna.

Transferred.

No. 1713 Pte. A. McDonald is transferred from Centre Section M. G. Co. to Scouts Company, dated 9.2.17.

Parades.

Monday 12th instant:—5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Left Section M. G. Co., Civil Service Company, and Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters. Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Corpl. Edgcombe and Corpl. Grimes. 8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 1 in electric light duties at Belchers Battery. Instructional class No. 3 in electric light duties at Kowloon West Battery.

Tuesday 13th instant:—7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section at Belchers Battery. 5.15 p.m. Strathcor Bearer Section at Headquarters. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables. 8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 2 in electric light duties at Belchers Battery.

Wednesday 14th instant:—5.15 p.m. Engineer Company (Taikoo Section only) section drill at Taikoo Dock. 6.00 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes as instructed. Instructional classes No. 1, 2, and 3 in electric light duties for lectures. Time and place to be notified later.

Thursday 15th instant:—5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables. 8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 1 in electric light duties at Belchers Battery. Instructional class No. 3 in electric light duties at Kowloon West Battery.

Friday 16th instant:—7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section at Belchers Battery. 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters. O.S.M. Withnell and Corpl. Grimes will attend. 8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 2 in electric light duties at Belchers Battery.

Detail.

On duty 18th instant, Scouts Company; On duty 19th instant, Scouts Company; On duty 20th instant, Scouts Company; On duty 21st instant, Civil Service Company; On duty 22nd instant, Artillery Battery; On duty 23rd instant, Centre Section M.G. Company; On duty 24th instant, Belchers 6th Section.

Orderly Officer from 18th to 24th instant, Lieut. Hatchison.

down the Boxer rising, and told them to be like the Huns of Attila, he was only repeating the teaching of the Order, the last Grand Master of which was the founder of his dynasty; he plied thought of himself as the scourge of God.

If the Germans offer peace, every one of us should know what they mean: they mean the old trace of the Teutonic knights, time and opportunity to renew armaments and get ready for another attack, they mean the necessary pause between two rounds of fighting. As for genuine, lasting peace, such as effeminate American Utopians may dream of, they see in it a delusion and a snare, into which the manifold, truth-loving Teuton never shall fall, so long as the old God of the Order, who delivered Slavs and Lithuanians into their hands, does live and reign.

live and reign.

AS THE GERMANS SEE IT.

Courland the Obstacle for Peacemakers.

One of the most distinguished and enlightened of all German publicists, Professor Hans Delbrück, the editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, contributes an article to the *Berlin Tag* on the subject of the German offer of peace. He is doubtful of the very beginning whether the Allies will listen to the offer, but he thinks that if they should declare themselves ready to negotiate and to sit round a conference table with the Central Powers, the rest would be comparatively easy. He goes on:—

The Emperor, by offering peace at the moment of an incontestable victory, has proved that he desires a peace corresponding to our success, to our military situation, to our confidence in the future, but also that he desires equally as much a peace that is acceptable to the security and honour of the enemy nations. In this he has behind him the huge majority of the country.

"Among us, however, there are also Chauvinists who can only see guarantees for Germany's future in the shape of conquests; these people have at their backs a part, certainly not negligible, of the nation. But the bulk of the nation has always believed that we were conducting a war of defence. The fact that we have resisted a world of enemies has given us such confidence in our strength that we can without fear look into the future, even if peace does not bring us an important material and territorial gain. Without going into details I shall simply add that the point upon which we shall probably meet with a strong resistance and upon which we shall have to remain firm without any restrictions is the question of Courland."

He goes on to discuss the probability of negotiations following Germany's offer, and concludes from the recent Ministerial changes in the Allies' Governments and the statements in the Allied press that things do not look promising. Stormer, Grey, and Aquith have fallen and their places taken by Trepp and Lloyd George, who immediately announced that the continuation of the war was a part of their programme.

"The reason for this obstinacy is not merely hatred, defiance, ambition, or lust for power; it is, especially in England and France, fear. They think that if Germany is ready to-day to make peace, it is solely in order to collect new forces, to seek to conquer anew the hegemony of the world."

After praising the idea of the League of Peace, Professor Delbrück attempts to play off Russia against England. He says:—

Are we to believe that the firm resolve of the new English Cabinet, to fight until we are destroyed, unites the majority of the English nation? Or, is this majority in favour of the great project of the league for the peace of the world? This latter view is not absolutely improbable. We must not forget that certain things counterbalance the furious hatred which the English bear us; there is the idea that the complete defeat of Germany will mean just as complete a victory for Russia, which would be a great danger to England's future. For England, the ideal result of the war would not be the annihilation of Germany, but only her defeat.

The question which faces the English statesmen, upon whom everything actually depends, in the ultimate analysis, is as follows:—Shall we take upon ourselves the terrible incalculable burden of the continuation of the war in the hope of completely conquering Germany? Or shall we be satisfied with seeing Germany, so considerably weakened from an economic point of view that she has accepted the world's arbitration and offers peace to-day, declaring herself to be ready to consent to moderate conditions? What will be the final decision? We cannot imagine. But, in any case, we can say of German politics that to offer peace at the fall tide of military victory was a stroke of genius.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

"CHINA IN ENGLISH LITERATURE."

Some Facts and Fancies.

The Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard presided at a meeting of the China Society held at the Oulton Hall, Westminster, on December 4 when the Rev. G. Currie Martin, M.A., B.D., gave a paper on "China in English Literature."

In the course of his paper Mr. Martin said:—We are one to ask the ordinary educated Englishman or Englishwoman for references to China in English literature, they would probably be exhausted by two well-known quotations—*one from Tennyson and one from Dr. Johnson*. The first would be "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." This, in itself, betrays an ignorance of the land to which the writer refers, for it obviously did not enter into his mind that a real "cycle of Cathay" only amounted to sixty years. In the second case China is nothing more than a geographical term: "Let observation with extensive view survey mankind from China to Peru." Were the person interrogated to extend his definition of English literature so as to include America, he might quote to you Bret Hart's Heathen Chinee, and who knows how much influence that amusing set of verses has had on the mind of the average man giving him altogether erroneous ideas about the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire? Yet, as I hope to show, English readers have had comparatively little excuse for their lack to knowledge, for there has existed for centuries in their own language very excellent accounts of China, and very just estimates of some of the finer qualities displayed by its inhabitants. This paper is a mere *ballon d'essai*, in order to stir up interest in a subject not hitherto examined, and incite some members of this Society better qualified than myself to make fuller investigations. I wish I could claim for the father of English poetry a knowledge of China, and an attempt on the part of him "who left half-told the story of Cambyses' bold" to familiarise his countrymen with the wonders of Cathay. In spite of the efforts of Prof. Skeate to prove that Chaucer's Squire's Tale is indebted to Marco Polo, I feel constrained to say that more careful and impartial study has forced us to abandon the idea. There were other accounts of what seemed the mythical wonder of these far-off lands that with far greater probability furnished our poet with the foundations of his tale. Already travellers had been busy in Far Eastern lands—Odoric of Pordenone (1330) and others more famous, including the best known of all, Marco Polo. The latter is particularly poor in his accounts of China proper, but one or other of the versions of his book was doubtless known to many English readers, and, anyhow, tales from his pages would be widely familiar. It is therefore, surprising that among the great Elizabethans we have no more frequent reference to Cathay. In the splendid verse of Marlowe's *Tamaraire the Great* we look for it in vain. In his sweep of the world, and his grandiloquent speeches as to what he has or what he longs to conquer, Cathay is never mentioned; yet the colour and splendour of it would have suited his genius—had he only known. Why did not Shakespeare—with his universal mind and gift to turn all things to account—not discover some of China's secrets? One can only suppose that, in spite of all that had been written, no traveller had told anything of China's history, and there was no dramatic situation for him to choose. As it is, the inhabitants of China were for Shakespeare only synonyms of cheating and chicanery. Oh, the pity of it! Had Spenser known of the riches of the land, we had surely met it in the Faery Queen. Once he seemed all but on the verge of the discovery. Indeed, the hour was at hand when that new knowledge should be within everyone's reach. These were the days of

the Elizabethan voyagers, and one, at least, Drake himself, came into touch with a Chinaman. There was one that has been termed "the busiest mole that burrowed beneath those florid laws." This man was Richard Hakluyt. Hakluyt's multifarious riches spilled over into the hands of another and younger clergyman, Samuel Purchas, who styled the five folios he produced *Hakluytus Posthumus* or *Purchas his Pilgrimage*. The good man tells us that he never travelled more than 200 miles from his two Essex livings, but he loved his work, and though he had little discrimination, he preserved for us much valuable material, often doubling his predecessor's pages, but at the same time giving us many new sources of information. From these two storerooms Englishmen learned much, and might have learned far more. Their modern sumptuous editions give us no excuse for leaving unexamined the riches they amassed.

"Chinese Affairs." Purchas himself has a pertinent passage in one of his numerous quaint editorial notes, which even now, after 300 years, has its sting of truth. "And so," he writes, "has it fared with all Tartarian and Chinesian affairs, of which we had so little knowledge as of Tamerlan, further than terrors of Tartarian armies, and some men's special occasions and travels have given us light. Even the sun riseth in these parts whilst it is not day breaks with us, and have attained almost his noon-point before we see him; and worthy we are to abide in, black night of ignorance, if we welcome not what light we can get (if we cannot get what we would) from so remote an east. . . . To reconcile all doubts is for me too hard a task, because Cathay and China are even still bemythologized, and leave their surveyors perplexed." Many of us have crossed in the luxury of the Siberian express these lands once traversed in far more arduous fashion by those early pioneers. We have books written for our instruction by men and women who have spent their lives in China, but we remain ignorant still, and perplexed by Eastern problems, and many of those who live within their own cities are blind to the riches and wealth of suggestion at their own doors. For the early seventeenth century there was much excuse, but for the twentieth little. Let us now turn to a brief examination of some of the riches contained in the pages of these two writers drawn from contemporary narratives. Hakluyt, for example, gives a picturesque dialogue printed at Macao in 1590, which represents a wonderfully accurate picture of China as then known, and many of the names in their quaint spelling are perfectly recognisable. As we turn over the pages we find in Gaspar da Cruz's *Treatise on China* a wonderfully fascinating picture of Canton, which, in many of its details, would still serve as a good account. These rich stores did not seem to be drawn on to as great an extent as we should suppose by subsequent writers. It is true that Robert Burton, with his massive learning, has many shrewd references to China in his *Anatomy*. He praises them for not allowing many bachelors to live in their midst. He quotes the Jesuit Father Riccius (apparently his main authority) on "that flourishing commonwealth of China." He is full of admiration, as we shall find Thomas Carlyle was at a later time, of their method of choosing magistrates. Later in the seventeenth century we have Sir Thomas Browne writing a paragraph from which we can gather that he has some hope of discovering in China the origin of language. Our second great national poet, John Milton, did not allow China to go altogether unnoticed in his epic. He has a metaphor descriptive of the issue of sin and death from the mouth of hell, and driving thither all they met: "As when two polar winds, blowing adverse upon the Oranien Sea, together drive mountains of ice, that stop the imagined way beyond Patagona eastward to the rich Cathaian coast." *Cambalu* (Peking) is termed by him the "seat of Cathaian Can"; and one further reference shows he knew little about the solidity of Peking cars: "On the barren plains of Sericane, where Chinese

drive with sails and wind their easy waggons light." None of us will have forgotten our childhood's memories of the great romance written early in the eighteenth century by Daniel Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe*, and we shall remember that towards the end of that book the hero finds his way to China, and visits Nanking and Peking. Defoe is evidently not favourable to the Chinese, and writes of them in a very intemperate and peevish spirit. A very different atmosphere surrounds us, when we come to the gentle humour of Oliver Goldsmith. Here, for the first time in the middle of the twelfth century, do we find a gracious and imaginative man made by an English literary man of his knowledge of China. In the *Citizen of the World* the letters are supposed to be written by a Chinese philosopher, who was a native of Honan. "The Chinese," says Goldsmith, "are always conscious, so is he; they are simple, so is he; the Chinese are grave and sentimental, so is he." And then with a quaint turn, laughing as much at himself as at the Chinese, he adds: "But in one particular the resemblance is peculiarly striking, the Chinese are often dull, so is he!" In Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* there are several references to China, but to one characteristic paragraph I may be permitted to devote a few moments. In discussing the trade between China and Rome, and the silk brought to the West from that land, he says, "I reflect with some pain that if the importers of silk had introduced the art of printing, already practised by the Chinese, the comedies of Menander and the entire *decales* of Livy would have been perpetuated in the editions of the sixth century. A larger view of the globe might at least have promoted the improvement of speculative science, but the Christian geography was the surest symptom of an unbelieving mind. The orthodox faith confined the habitable world to one temperate zone, and represented the earth as an oblong surface, four hundred days' journey in length, two hundred in breadth, encompassed by the ocean, and covered by the solid crystal of the firmament."

Gibbon and Confucius.

Here is a generous recognition of what international intellectual intercourse might have accomplished had the West only sought to draw wisdom from Oriental springs. In another of his writings Gibbon eulogises the family of Confucius, which he reckons the most illustrious in the world. In this rapid survey we come next to William Cowper, in whose poems we find two casual references to things Chinese. There is no need to enlarge on Charles Lamb's delightful Chinese fantasy on the discovery of Roast Pig, but in Leigh Hunt's *World of Boks* there is an interesting passage: "China, sir, is a very unknown place to us—in one sense of the word unknown, but who is not intimate with it as the land of tea, and opium, and kolons, and pagodas, and mandarins, and Confucius, and conical caps, and people with little names, little eyes, and little feet, who sit in little bowers, drinking little cups of tea and writing little odes? One other poet, Thomas Moore, derives a line from Chinese beauties in the couplet:—"From Persian eyes of full and fawn-like ray, To the small half-but-glances of Cathay." But our great poets have not yet turned to China for inspiration. What would not Browning have made of it? The inscrutableness of much in the deepest Chinese character it would take a master like him to unravel. In Carlyle's *Heroes* we find him sympathising with Chinese methods, as if they at least had ventured on Plato's plan of making kings philosophers and philosophers kings. As is the case with our great poets, so with our great novelists—no one has taken China for a background, or has endeavoured to interpret us to Chinese thought and life. Obviously the long and intimate connection of India with England gave that land a better opportunity, but China waits in the realm of fiction her equivalents to Kipling, Flora Annie Steel, and other lesser lights. Japan has been more fortunate than she. Mr. Putnam Weale has blazed a trail in the *Human Coo-wee*, the *External Priests*.

and the *Unknown God*. In these books there are some very living descriptions of things Chinese, and the reader gets memorable pictures of the great scenes in Peking and on the Yangtze. The atmosphere is often correct, but there is no real insight into Chinese character. A great novel revealing to the English people something of the heart of China would be one of the greatest gifts that could be bestowed upon us. Dickens only once touches on the race, in a filthy opium den in the opening chapter of *Edwin Drood*. Thackeray, so far as I know, touches it not at all, save in trifling verse. Books on China, and Chinese affairs, accounts of travel in China, studies in her literature and ideas have been written in ever-increasing numbers within the last century, but what among them will be reckoned as permanent additions to English literature it is, happily, not for me to decide. The latest and by no means the least significant is from the pen of our learned and versatile president of this afternoon. Curiously enough, the only English poem known to me that is really interpretative of China is written by a man who, so far as I know, has never visited that country. Happily he is still living, and his messages are of stirring thoughts and energising power to those who receive them. In his volume of poems entitled *Towards Democracy*, Edward Carpenter has given a marvellous picture of that land, and has sought to bring it nearer to the imagination and heart of the English people. The general outcome of this examination of our literature is to display the poverty rather than the richness of its acquaintance with China, and the strange lack of appreciation on the part of the literary interpreters of the wonderful store of material that lies ready to their hand. They have enough history, description and translation to supply them with a background on which their imagination may work, even without a visit to the magical land itself. But what a land it is! Soon we shall not be able to find medievalism anywhere as we can there. Even now I suppose things are altering with such rapidity that it is not easy to do it so well as six years ago. If the practical outcome of this paper could be that we should arouse some of our friends who have the real literary gift to turn to China for their next subject, or if some of us who possess that gift would use it, we might be rendering a splendid service to the cause of international fellowship, to the uplift of the whole world, and to the best interests of that land and people, which, next to our own, some of us love best in the whole world.

The Discussion.

Mr. George Jamieson, O.M.G., rose to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his erudite paper. With great interest, he said Mr. Martin, it seemed, had travelled through the whole range of English literature and called from it here and there extracts bearing on China. The paper began with an account of how certain interesting tales of China had been preserved to us. In the Elizabethan period, when great commercial and maritime development was proceeding, after the discovery of the New World and the road to the Far East, when travellers were bringing back stories of distant lands, it happened that there was a quiet clergyman living in Suffolk who, although he had never made a voyage in his life, was interested in the voyages of others. He gathered round him these travellers, and got them to tell him their stories and to lend him their ships' logs. Thus he collected stories of the whole world, among which a few referred to China. In that way references to China were preserved which otherwise would not have been available, and Hakluyt's accounts were fortunately free from a great deal of the imagination which characterised other writers' descriptions. The speaker considered that Gaspar da Cruz's description of Canton was still a very good one, recalling scenes which were familiar to most of them. That, incidentally, was another source of information which by the industry of this unpretentious clergyman had been preserved.

But subsequent authors did not know much about China, nor did they take the trouble to inform themselves for the next hundred years or so. The majority of the writers who had touched upon the subject of China had given an ounce of fact for a pound of fancy. In the case of Milton, for instance, following upon that magnificent description of Satan's voyage through Chaos and Darkness, when finally he reached the rim of the new-born world, the poet likened him to a vulture finding his way from the Far North to the plains of India.

"To gorge the flesh of lambs and yearning kids . . ."
But, on his way, lighting
"On the barren plains
Of Sericane, where Chinese drive
With sails and wind their easy waggons light."

If by Sericans the poet meant the Ordos Desert he would not have been far out, but he would not have found many "Chinese" there. Besides, he need not have gone all the way to Hindustan; on the fertile plains of China the vulture would have found prey enough to batten upon.

Dr. Lionel Giles, the Secretary of the Society, endorsed what Mr. Jamieson had said in praise of the lecture, and seconded the vote of thanks. He said he would like briefly to touch upon Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*. He was very glad to note that the lecturer had praised the work. It was certainly worth being more widely read than it was at present, for the purpose of studying English manners and customs of the eighteenth century, but not so much to obtain correct information on China. Like most of these works, it was a curious mixture of fancy and fact. Much of it was absolutely absurd. For instance, the very name of the hero, Lien Chi Altangi, was ridiculous. "Lien Chi Altangi" might perhaps pass muster for a real Chinese name, but why tack on the Turkish name of "Altangi"? Dr. Giles called attention to other absurdities. With regard to Dickens, he said Mr. Martin had stated that the only reference to China was found in the opening chapter of *Edwin Drood*. He did not think that was literally correct, although to all intents and purposes it was so. It might interest Mr. Martin, however, to that the hero of *Little Dorrit* was stated to have been more than twenty years in China. Arthur Clennam, the gentleman in question, was one of those colourless nonentities whom Dickens was so fond of introducing into his novels. That he spoke of his having been in China at all seemed to the speaker absurd. Not a single line on China or her wonderful people escaped his lips from the first page to the last. Dr. Giles went on to say that his real purpose in rising was to bring to the notice of those present a small book published in the reign of Queen Anne, in 1711, entitled "An Account of the Trade in India" by Charles Lecky. "India" was the vague term applied to the Far East in those days, and that was perhaps the reason why the work seemed to have been overlooked by students of China. Two chapters were taken up almost entirely by a description of Canton, and it appeared to be the most excellent account that had been produced to that day, or for as long as a century afterwards. Dr. Giles then gave a number of quotations from this book, which, we understand, is at the British Museum.

The Chairman observed that he took it they had already thanked Mr. Martin for his lecture. They might also thank Dr. Giles for the excellent appendix which he had given them. He would like to congratulate the Society on the work they were doing. As the Japan Society had resulted in an Alliance between Great Britain and Japan, he hoped that at no distant date the China Society would result in an Alliance between Britain and China (Applause.)

Mr. Arthur Dwyer referred to the honour which had been done the meeting by the presence of Dr. Timothy Richard. He need say no more than that. All who had the interests of China at heart knew what Dr. Timothy Richard's name meant to China, what he had done for China, and what he was still doing.

POSSIBLE PEACE TERMS?

An Article by Sir Harry Johnston.

Sir Harry Johnston writes in the *Daily News*:—"Just as this article is being written Germany is supposed to have formulated peace terms through some neutral Power for the consideration of the Allies. In all probability these terms are wholly unacceptable as they stand. But it is just possible that Germany-Austria may really desire peace enough to consent to bear some of the natural penalties which, in all conscience, should follow her aggression. At any rate it would be well if our thinking classes considered at this moment what are the terms of peace they would agree to in order to stop the war now, and commence quickly the process of reconstruction we all so ardently desire to see begun."

Let me start by asserting once again that this was entirely a war of aggression on Germany's part, that she has sinned irretrievably in the eyes of all just persons, that if we had or could acquire the power to punish her as she deserves, she would see the Austrian Empire dissolved into its component States and Germany herself limited in her territory to those countries of Germany where German is spoken. With the exception of Alsace-Lorraine, which would be restored to France. The Turks would be expelled from Europe, and their Asiatic territories be placed under the guardianship and control of the Allied Powers. The whole of the German overseas colonies would be divided among the Allies. Further, Germany would be to be boycotted in commerce by tariffs and other means until due reparation had been made financially to Belgium, France, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania. Such a peace, for an ideal peace, if the Allies were victorious enough to enforce it.

But we have got to face facts. To effect such a peace the Allies might have to lose four million men in battle, and still maintain huge standing armies to keep a desperate Germany-Austria-Hungary-Turkey under subervience. We should have to spend—Great Britain chiefly—about seven or eight thousand millions sterling, and for several years let our industries and non-war work go to pieces. Intellectually, and to a great extent physically, we should be ruined. At least Britain, France, Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania would be unconquerable and self-contained, so far as food production is concerned.

Of course, it may well come to this—a awful end of our comfortable nineteenth century existence. If Germany stands out for any control whatever over Belgium or over France, we have no recourse but to go on fighting till she is exhausted, even if we, too, are bled white. But supposing Germany also realises that this is her last chance of emerging from a world war with any material for recovery and reconstruction? She may—it is just possible—be wise enough to recognise the virtue of not driving her Allied enemies to desperation. Necessity is the mother of invention. Other crises in British history before now have seen the moment of supreme agony bring forth its Nelson or its Wellington, its Drake or its Marlborough, its Pitt or Canning.

How, therefore, about discussing peace on terms like these?

1. The complete evacuation of Belgium and France. An indemnity of £100,000,000 from Germany to Belgium, and another £100,000,000 from Great Britain to Belgium. (Twenty days' war expenditure!)

2. Restoration to Russia of all occupied Russian territory, and to Austria of all territory occupied by Russia, on the understanding that the three Powers most concerned are to erect between them an absolutely independent Poland, which shall not include any Lithuanian territory or the Rumanian districts of Galicia, which shall be joined with Little Russia and the Russian Empire.

3. Some arrangement by which Russia is absolutely guaranteed the freedom for her ships of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus—possibly an international arrange-

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Kremer French Consulate, from Saigon.
Knox Miss Margaret S.S. Chenan, from Tientsin.
Loh Victoria, from Singapore.
Minshouan c/o Fluchwansan, from Mandalay.
Moet Hongkong Hotel, from Batavia.
Nadler, from Manila.
Ng Sun Fe c/o Taikoo Sugar Refinery, from Macao.
Steamer Teles, from Singapore.
Youn'ating Winglok St, from Singapore.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 8, 1917.
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Kwarghing, from Shanghai.
Shundahching, from Shanghai.
Shingtee, from Amoy.
Womee, from Shanghai.
Tienfook Shoe Shop Wanchai, from Shanghai.
Juihsu Chiuchunping, from Shanghai.
Yoshidabeni Mitsui Bussan, from Sagahizen.
A. B. SORESEN, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 9, 1917.

ment between Turkey, Bulgaria, and Rumania, in conjunction with Russia, Russia preponderating in the control of these straits because of the much greater magnitude of her interests.

4. Complete evacuation of Serbia and Montenegro, and complete restoration of their independence. The same also for Rumania. Money indemnities to all three countries (at the joint expense of the Central Powers, and Britain, Russia, and France), which shall in some measure recompense them for their losses.

5. The recognition of a Russian Protectorate over Armenia and its complete withdrawal from the Turkish Empire. A French Protectorate over Syria. The British annexation of the Sinai Peninsula. The independence of Arabia and its evacuation by Turkish forces, British Arabia being restricted to the Aden Protectorate and the southern shores of the Persian Gulf. The British also to occupy the Euphrates Delta as far as Basra. Persia to be completely evacuated by the Turkish forces, and to be under the joint protectorate of Britain and Russia, but with no discrimination in its customs duties against any other nation.

6. The cession of the Trentino to Italy and an Italian Protectorate over Southern Albania. Italy to be allowed to annex Rhodes and the Dodecanese; and if there is to be any change in the political future of Cyprus we might remember that before it was seized by Turkey it belonged to Venice.

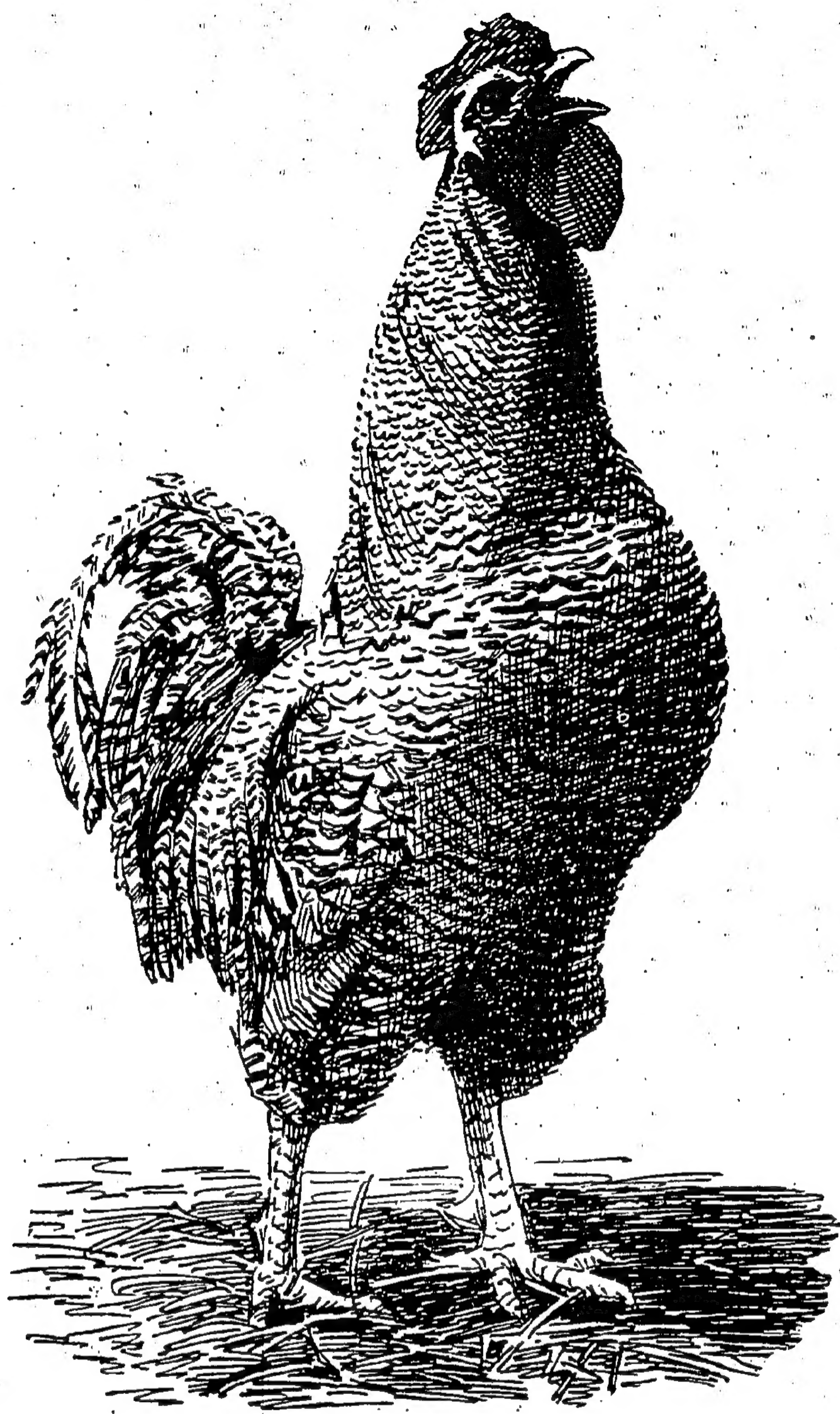
7. Egypt, of course, would remain a British Protectorate.

8. None of the German colonies would be restored to Germany, with the exception of German East Africa; but with the reservations above mentioned Germany might deal as she pleased with the Turkish dominions. Turkey has so wished it. Far be it from us to pity the Turks if they find the Germans hard masters.

9. No discrimination to be made against the trade of the Central Powers in the customs houses of the Allies.

These terms are far from being ideal, especially in the eyes of those arm-chair patriots who have not to fight in the trenches or on the high seas. Moreover, they are like the *Sibylline Books*; only to be offered now, and to be withdrawn if refused; and if the Allies then reap the reward of their sacrifices and efforts in further prosecuting the war. But if on terms like these we could stop the war we could apply ourselves to reconstruction, remembering that we shall only finally conquer Germany and keep her in her proper place by education, discipline, and social reform.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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